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TOURE MOTIVES IN GUINEA-BISSAU-GUINEA ISSUE QUESTIONED

London WEST AFRICA in English 29 Sep 80 pp 1911, 1912

[Article by Basil Davidson]

[Text]

TO A BACKGROUND rumble of all manner of rumours, some of them as strange as the imagined use of Moroccan troops against his neighbour, President Sékou Touré, of Guinea, seems bent at present on continuing his "oil war" with Guinea-Bissau. But at least the facts behind the rumours seem plain enough, even if the outcome remains to be seen.

Onshore and near-shore oil prospecting in these parts of West Africa, carried on by several multinational corporations during the late colonial period, seems never to have produced any worthwhile result, or, at least, none was ever claimed or admitted. Yet recent soundings now suggest that somewhat more distant territorial waters may contain useful oil resources, just as they certainly contain rich stores of fish. This was for long a matter of the merest speculation, but there now appears to be some ground for thinking that the oil is there, or more prudently put, that the chances of its being there will warrant looking for it.

So the maritime frontiers up to internationally-accepted limits have become important as they never were before. The colonial powers of the past bothered their heads not at all about such frontiers further than a cannon-shot would carry; and their "share-out" agreements were made accordingly. These agreements therefore said nothing about maritime frontiers except in relation to possibly disputable coastal islands. At decolonisation, however, such frontiers were agreed by African coastal states as being lines

prolonged seaward at approximately right-angles to the coastal baseline, or varying a little one way or the other by local agreement between neighbours.

The Gambia's frontiers with Senegal, for one example among many, are fixed by that method; so are those of Guinea and Sierra Leone. These agreements on maritime frontiers have in fact been nothing more than an extension of the 1964 OAU resolution on the acceptance of the territorial frontiers fixed by the colonial "share out".

For the country that is now Guinea-Bissau and was formerly Portuguese Guiné, the crucial agreement on frontiers was a Franco-Portuguese convention of 1886. This defined the land frontiers, and divided up the coastal islands on the same plan; its stipulations have ever since remained in force, and have not been questioned by any party. As with other colonial conventions of this kind, the agreement said nothing about maritime frontiers beyond the narrow limits of a few miles that were accepted in those days. But there seemed no ground for controversy, even before Guinea-Bissau became independent, since "prolongation seaward along a line at right-angles to the base line" was already a firmly agreed convention among West African states already independent.

But President Touré thought otherwise. Quite suddenly, in 1964, his government laid claim to territorial waters which lay clearly within the sovereignty of his northern neighbour. As may be seen from

the map, not only did this little exercise in post-colonial imperialism deprive Portuguese Guiné (and therefore the independent state which would follow on colonial rule) of a large segment of sea, but also of a part of its southern extension as assigned to it by the 1886 agreement. A little more than a year later, at the end of 1965, the same claim was extended to the 200-mile limit.

Neither claim seems to have been noticed at the time. If the Portuguese government and its colonial administration did in fact notice these claims, they seem to have preferred to ignore them as being perfectly untenable, and it is in any case unthinkable that they would have accepted them. As for the liberation movement of Guinea-Bissau, the PAIGC, it was then in the very midst of crucial battles for survival against the Portuguese army and air-force, and could say nothing on the subject.

But once the PAIGC had won independence for Guinea-Bissau in 1974 and 1975, its leaders set about looking into the question of their maritime frontiers. Soon enough they appear to have found to their surprise that their southern neighbour would not even recognise that a dispute existed.

Matters might have been allowed to rest there if it had remained simply a question of a claim for the sake of President Touré's much-massaged self-esteem. If all he wanted to do was to show off, little harm might come of it. But around the middle of this year things took a more serious turn. The Conakry government let slip that it had granted a prospecting licence to Texas Union Oil, and that this licence included nearly all the territorial waters in dispute. At the same time, apparently, Conakry informed Bissau that it regarded their maritime frontiers as running along the old

1886 line of 10 degrees 40 minutes. While this indicated withdrawal from the 1964 claim to part of Guinea-Bissau, it still deprived that country of a large segment of territorial waters to seaward.

At this point, evidently with a good deal of reluctance, the government of President Luiz Cabral and Prime Minister João Vieira began to take a tougher line of protest. The Bissau paper of the PAIGC, *Nô Pintcha*, reiterated the official view that Touré's claim was completely unacceptable as to the territorial waters of Guinea-Bissau, being both "absurd" and "enormous": a gross infringement on the country's sovereignty as well as a certain threat to the country's economic prospects. It went on to point out that if Senegal on the north applied the same approach as Guinea on the south, then Guinea-Bissau would be left with practically no waters beyond spitting distance of its beaches.

There the matter still rests: uneasily, and no doubt with further developments to come. Meanwhile the Bissau government has gone on with its plans for granting its own prospecting licences in its own territorial waters, obviously including those "taken" by Touré in his claim of 1964/65 and his licence to Texas Oil of 1980; and Bissau has also assumed its place in the prospective oil-producing community of the world. Its discussions with the World Bank on finance relevant to oil-extraction are said to be well advanced.

So far as the dispute with Conakry is concerned, Bissau has repeated its request for amicable negotiations. To this, in August, Conakry has again replied that no dispute exists. Does this mean that Touré means to pass from one stage of his "oil war" to another? Or that he will quietly withdraw?

INTER-DEPENDENCY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA ECONOMY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 80 p 8

[Article by Ruth Weiss]

[Excerpts]

MAPUTO.

MOZAMBIQUE'S economic downturn appears to be chronic and its dilemma — dependence on South Africa on the one hand, socialist aims on the other — insoluble.

In the short-term there are so many problems that re-appraisal of policies became inevitable. The well-quoted March 18 speech of President Samora Machel — in which he said Western capital was needed — is seen gleefully by those terrified of a "scientific socialist" state in Southern Africa as acknowledging that all but capitalism has failed.

This is not quite the way Mozambique sees it. Officials of the ruling Frelimo Party are clear on two issues: That the speech did not in any way change Mozambique's aim at creating a socialist society and that socialism in Mozambique's context means being able to provide housing, schooling, medical services for everyone on a level adequate with human rights.

The current ten-year plan is being worked out with this aim in mind. The 1980s, it is proclaimed from every wall poster, is the decade to beat under-development. Planning should be for those things the people want.

Mozambique's friends from the era of the liberation war — mainly the Eastern European countries — have tried to step into many a breach; in medicine, teaching and defence.

JOBLESS

It is not enough. Mozambique's economy was structured as a service economy for its neighbours and it still is to a large extent. The 1976 Mozambique - Rhodesian border closure turned Beira into a port harbour and meant unemployment for railway staff.

All three main railway systems in the country run westwards. None is interlinked. There is no north/south road or rail communication — nor indeed a coastal ferry service — for a country which stretches almost 2 000 km from South Africa's Natal border to Tanzania.

The southern mo- railway system, from Maputo to Swaziland and South Africa, serves these two countries through the railways and port facilities. This, coupled with the presence of some 35 000 Mozambicans in South African mines is the dependence on South Africa which is so often used to illustrate Frelimo's "pragmatism" or "hypocrisy".

But the oft-repeated claim that only South African skills are keeping Maputo port ticking over is not true.

A group of journalists recently toured the port area. Among them were Portuguese-speakers and not a single individual working in management or on any quayside, could confirm that South Africans had manned the port consistently recently or regularly.

There was no evidence whatever; no South African English accents hid-

ing behind any dark con- terminals. There are foreign technicians helping Mozambique personnel, but they are not South Africans.

The only place where two South Africans were seen, and openly at that, was in the cooled warehouse through which citrus fruit is shipped.

The fruit — from Swaziland and South Africa — is marketed by the South African Citrus Board and their inspectors are at hand during the harvest season to check on the final selection and packing of fruit. So the South Africans are there, but very much minding their own business.

Moreover it is a matter not merely of Mozambique's dependency on South African rand earnings. It is a question of inter-dependency. The Transvaal needs Maputo harbour as much as Maputo's Government needs foreign exchange.

CUBAN-TRAINED POLICE OFFICERS PROMOTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Sep 80 p 12

[Text] Luanda, 13 Sep--Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, today addressed a message of congratulations to the fighters in the People's Defense Organization on the occasion of their fifth anniversary. In that document, the Angolan chief of state, who is also commander in chief of the Armed Forces, writes that the establishment of that organization for people's defense has its origin in the popular and democratic character of the Angolan Revolution and in the new type of state created by the MPLA-Labor Party.

His message emphasizes the need for all the people to commit themselves to the defense of the fatherland, "particularly in this phase, in which we are witnessing the historical reappearance of the murderous fury of imperialism and its agents, the South African racists, who intend at all costs to destroy the victories already won and to weaken the sure base of support for the struggle by the Namibian people for national independence." The strengthening of people's vigilance and technical-military and cultural advancement by all the fighters in that paramilitary organization were also emphasized by the Angolan chief of state, who concluded by urging them to achieve a higher level of organization in keeping with the dynamics of the complex process of defending the fatherland and the revolution.

Cadre Training for Angolan People's Police

Sixty-eight officers and 30 sergeants who have completed a training course for police and investigation instructors in the Republic of Cuba were promoted on Friday at a ceremony held at the Martyrs of Capolo National People's Police School in Luanda.

Lt Col Saira de Carvalho (Tetembwa), national director of the CPPA (Angolan People's Police Corps), presided over the ceremony. He recalled the role of that paramilitary organization in maintaining public order and defending the gains of the revolution through its implementation of the directives of the MPLA-Labor Party. Lieutenant Colonel Tetembwa stressed the high level of training given to the graduates in question and the level of political education that the Ministry of Interior was able to provide for their benefit. All of this, he concluded, meets the concerns of both the party and the government.

ETHNIC GROUPS SPELL CIVIL WAR--CDC CHAIRMAN WARNS

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 29 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Mishingo Mphapadzi]

[Text]

The Central Districts Ethnic groups if made autonomous councils may dismantle national unity and ultimately drag the country into civil war.

This was a warning delivered by Central District Chairman Mr Gabothuse Dijeng on Wednesday September 24 when officially opening the Bobonong Sub-District offices.

Mr Dijeng added: "We can not afford to divide the district into tribal groups when the trend of events in Africa is unity."

He was commenting on the widely acknowledged idea of splitting the Central District along with the Kgwato Land Board into autonomous councils in a bid to relieve the administrative workload at the Serowe Headquarters.

The Chairman admitted that his district was too big to be administered efficiently from one centre. He said the CDC will however spend over a million Pula during the current plan period to upgrade five sub-district centres.

He expressed hope that the establishment of sub-districts

will strengthen the administrative and managerial capacity of the council in order to cope with the increasing demands of rural development.

Mr Dijeng noted that the social justice and government commitment to rural development would prove a fallacy if services were not brought to the people.

He said the sub-district will be advantageous to people who otherwise incur transport expenses when travelling to Serowe for minor services like the granting of licenses.

The Council Chairman disclosed that sub-districts have been established at Tutume and Mahalapye and two others will be opened at Letlhakane and Tonota.

Mrs Glays Kokerwe has been appointed to head the Bobonong sub-district.

Mr Dijeng also announced that at least eight staff houses, one office, a warehouse, a water supplies maintenance depot and a sub-land board office will be provided for each administration centre.

DETAILS ON ALDEP OBJECTIVES REPORTED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 26 Sep 80 p 2

(Text)

The Ministry of Agriculture has released more information about the Arable Land Development Programme (ALDEP). A release says that ALDEP is a major agricultural programme very much needed in order to help the many tens of thousands of families which obtain a major part of what they farm by cultivating less than 10 hectare of land.

Even now in the establishment period it is having a desirable effect by giving encouragement and hope to the rural masses. It is obviously a difficult task to outline the details of Government support which will adequately help the many needy families to better their lot.

But there is a firm will among those who govern to make the programme work. Everybody should positively contribute to the effort.

Being in the campaign stage of one major programme should however not prevent us from asking the question of whether we adequately attend to the full needs of the country.

A group of researchers have addressed themselves to this question. This resulted in a booklet with the title: "Targets for Agricultural Development in Botswana" and below are some excerpts from the publication.

It is so easy to underestimate the agricultural development needs of the country and for at least two major reasons.

Botswana is developing and changing very rapidly and this is expected to continue uninterrupted. People are developing a

preference for maize and bread over sorghum and an increasing number of agricultural products will be in demand.

Cereals will be used as feed for poultry, pigs and milking cows. All families will very soon need a substantial income in cash. In 20 years from now towns and large villages will require as much food as at present is being consumed in the whole of the country. Today much of the food used by urban population is imported and the food import bill is rising frightfully rapidly.

Much of the food that is now imported could be produced internally. By doing so cash incomes of the rural people could increase.

People are moving to the attractive, rapidly developing urban centres which grow at an annual rate of something like 12 per cent. In the lands areas the daily needed water may be difficult to get hold of. Land holdings are poorly protected through registration and fencing.

Schools, health facilities and transport and other means of communication are problem areas. More than half of the families have holdings of around 4 hectares or less.

With some modernization of agricultural practices the contribution of these small holdings to traditional living may improve. But the prospect of sustained

growth in economy and welfare are bleak without a considerably improved resource basis to the agriculture of the individual family.

Very few countries have managed to bridge the gap in apparent prosperity between urban and rural areas. There is little hope for achieving this through working towards modest targets for development of the rural areas. The targets should be as ambitious and those in force for urban development.

Cereal production should have increased almost 10 times by the end of this century. A large part of it will have to be maize and wheat.

For reliable supply of cereals, some of the best soils must be selected, good arable practices must be applied to the same land year after year, and land for irrigation will have to be developed.

Growing of considerable quantities of such crops as cowpeas and sunflower could give cash incomes to many poor families. Horticulture should be developed to employ a few thousand people by year 2000.

Dairy production must increase very rapidly in order to reduce the import bill and satisfy the markets of towns and villages.

Some of the milk production may have to be rather sophisticated, possibly using exotic milk-bred cows with production and harvesting of fodder to cater for the needs for fresh milk also in the dry season.

An initial boost to arable production may be obtained through modernization of agricultural practices on present land holdings.

But in the longer run and for sustained growth in income and welfare, viable units for agricultural production will have to be created. What these units will be like should be influenced by many factors.

Where good soils and water for some irrigation are available, 5 hectare units could be very adequate for a good family living both now and in the foreseeable future. Okavango-Chobe along the Boteti, and along some rivers and near dams in Eastern Botswana would have conditions for such holdings.

If one is thinking of milk production and general arable production in Eastern Botswana and with draught animals on the farm, then 100 hectares could be a suitable and viable family unit.

Should people prefer to be economically active at several places and to live in villages, then the arable unit in Eastern Botswana might be more modest in size, say 20 hectares.

Building for the future — the viable units for agricultural production — would offer work opportunities for unemployed and under-employed people in rural areas.

Attending to the full range of agricultural development prospects as outlined in the Targets booklet could give a 5 per cent annual growth in the Gross Domestic Product contribution by agriculture.

This overall growth is very much needed. Parts of agriculture on which the Government would wish to place emphasis should have a much more rapid growth than the overall 5 per cent.

It is proposed that arable agriculture including milk production could grow at an annual rate of 6.6 per cent.

Opportunities for employment in agricultural production may not be as good as many would wish. The country would have to go beyond a reasonably self-sufficiency policy and enter into, say, sugar production for home consumption and export in order to sufficiently increase the employment prospects.

FAMINE SCOURGE IS PREDICTED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Mishingo Mpaphazi]

[Text] **Botswana is likely to be scourged by a series of famines in the near future, should rate of domestic food production continue to be outstripped by that of the population growth.**

In addition to that the price of grain imports from South Africa, Botswana's major food supplier, is reportedly to have gone up as of the current fuel crisis.

This was disclosed by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Washington Meswele recently when addressing Bobirwa constituency.

Minister Meswele said although the population of Botswana is estimated to have increased by almost 30% since the last census, domestic food production have considerably declined with the migration of young energetic farmers to urban areas.

The Minister noted that it was suicidal to rely on food imports because Botswana can not regulate the fluctuating commodity prices from outside.

It is a matter of life and death that our land be scientifically managed in such a way that each farmer grows enough to feed not only his family but other families as well. He said.

Minister Meswele asserted however that if the surpluses from good years could be saved to meet deficits in bad years the disastrous consequences of crop failures could be reduced.

He further pointed out that with proper water management farmers could make greater use of modern inputs such as fertilizers and hybrid seeds, thereby increasing per hectare yields.

Mr Meswele said now that the granting of loans was no longer conditional on the borrower to be able to provide a deposit as security should make use of National Development Bank and other supporting services.

He said these institutions were very important, particularly to the small farmer because they produce financial security and stabilises producer prices.

The Minister observed that the provision of credit, marketing facilities and price incentives are in the indispensable elements in any agricultural Development policy.

He regretted however, that in the absence of a reasonable transport and storage facilities, farmers in Botswana undertake risk in collecting, storing and distributing their crop produce.

Working hands in hand with other ministries, we hope to provide the necessary infrastructure in a bid to encourage farmers to invest in agriculture, he said.

Commenting on export crops such as wheat, rice and cotton which can not be sold locally because of the apparent absence of processing, the Minister assured the villagers that a feasibility study into the economical viability of establishing such plants was currently being carried out.

The Minister was particularly impressed by success of Tlana

Farm & Botswana Development Corporation subsidiary at Letlamo-Moriti in its efforts to grow exports crops, adding that if more farmers were engaged in wheat and cotton farming the establishment of local processing plants could perhaps be speeded.

Touching on the drought relief programme in Bobirwa, Minister Meswile said the Government has granted P70 000 to the Central District Council to purchase 1 400 beasts at P50 each. He said the money will initially buy weak cattle which are likely to die from the prevailing drought conditions.

The villagers were also told about the Labour Intensive Public Work Scheme which government has introduced in the areas which are affected by the drought and foot and mouth disease.

CSO: 4420

GABORONE GROWTH SEEN CAUSING PROBLEMS

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 25 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Andrew Sesinyi]

[Text]

Once the fastest growing town in Africa, Gaborone's average growth rate dropped down to 14 percent by 1978 but it will take the capital only a decade to hit a staggering 110 000 population. By then the town's average growth rate should be about eight per cent, which is still a high growth rate.

Multi-faced problems hover behind Gaborone's development. The high growth rate, doubling the population by 1990, will worsen the squatter problem due to increased migration, and deteriorating transport problems in a city whose various planners were always changing their minds.

However, even if the capital could drop its average growth rate to eight per cent, in line with the National Settlement Policy which preaches against massive urban expansion at the expense of the rural areas, the migration of job seekers or fortune seekers will continue to be a problem.

However, the Director of the Department of Town and Regional Planning Mr O. Anderson feels that the matter is under control, at least as far as the drop in Gaborone's growth is concerned.

If you stop development altogether the squatter problem comes in, he said.

Mr Anderson observes that with the upgrading of Old Naledi and enough plots to cater for the migrating population, we should be able to come to grips with the squatter problem.

But Gaborone's planning has a tradition of face-lifts, make-shift plans and back-track policies due to poor planning in the past and lack of foresight on the part of early planners.

An official of the Department of Surveys and Lands Mr J. A. Raffle might not have been aware of the implication when he said: "Plans come and go. Planners are always changing their minds. There is no final thing."

Nothing has been final with Gaborone, and very few things about the capital have been right. Mr Anderson agrees 100 per cent with this assertion.

Today's maps showing Gaborone growth study indicate that we are now going westward, and Mr Anderson said the town is less of a linear town, it is more of a circular town.

He said the initial concept was to stretch northwards. This would be difficult for services because many people here are on foot.

And Mr Anderson concedes that this is not the only error of judgement the initial planners made about the growth of our capital.

The first planners who were working from Mafeking in 1963 had never thought the town would grow beyond 20 000 for the next 20 years. But already in 1971, this figure had been exceeded, Mr Anderson explained.

Error of judgement number two: Initial planners made a socio-economic rainbow of Gaborone. The town was segregated. We had high cost areas, sarcastically dubbed "Enyetane" (England), and some called "Sechabeng" (where the nation lives).

Government policy is certainly not to encourage segregation, but rather to encourage integration, said Mr Anderson.

To this end, Mr Anderson is backed by Final Report Conclusions and Recommendations from a Gaborone Growth Study document published in 1978.

The first plan for Gaborone was prepared in 1963 and was to provide for the growth of the capital for 20 years. This plan envisaged a town population of maximum 10 000 to 20 000, which was exceeded by 1971. This is contained in the document.

The Department of Town and Regional Planning, headed by Mr Anderson has pulled up socks to five principles which have come to be the basis for their planning of Botswana's urban future.

Adaptability and flexibility of growth is one of them. This will replace the lack of foresight which has resulted in Gaborone's haphazard look because, as Mr A Anderson said, they will now make sure that they have long range plans ahead of them. The basic structure is beneficial for the entire town.

"We try to think in a ten-year cycle. Nobody can think beyond that because of the world situation," he said. The initial planners based in Mafeking thought in a 20 year circle.

The second aspect of the planners' principles is adaptation to the site and provision of a good environment. "We look at the land and make sure we don't build on a rock outgrowth for instance."

There are some instances in Gaborone where tenants have complained of their houses cracking up. This principle could definitely not have been there in initial planning.

Non-polarization of socio-economic groups should cancel the socio-economic rainbow that has nearly created adverse sociological bitterness. Anderson now speaks of more integration. But he was quick to point out

"You get a problem if you carry it to extremes. For instance, if you insist that the rich man must live closest to the poorest."

The fourth principle is easy access to services for most people.

On this principle Mr Anderson uses what he described as a simple principle which works though. People who have lower incomes should be closer to the services. People in the high cost areas could be located in the outskirts because most of them have cars, etc.

To this end, the Department of Town and Regional Planning has made provision for a shopping complex in Broadhurst, a cinema and schools. The shops and cinema should be available within a year or two, according to Mr Anderson. These services should benefit about 30 000 people.

This is slightly above half the population of the town which is estimated at 55 000.

On the subject of shops, the initial planners' lack of the adaptability-and flexibility-of-growth-principle comes to surface. The Gaborone Mall area is now full. All plots have been orderly allocated in the Mall, and Mr Anderson said "I cannot see any more plots being developed."

Therefore, a new mall should be developed at Broadhurst, to be known as Broadhurst Mall. This will be followed by a similar shopping complex in Gaborone West, where the town is now expanding to, in order to take up its circular shape as against the linear one.

These three complexes should bring services closer to a large number of people. But transport, especially to work, remains a headache even in the books of planners.

Mr Anderson said "We have been working on studies to indicate where buses should be run in Gaborone. This was left behind because of the rapid growth of the town. The town council cannot afford public transportation at the moment. We rely on private transport."

He believes that once the Broadhurst Mall has been developed the transport network will be easier. But he conceded that the situation was difficult when dealing with private transport.

At the moment there are less than ten officially recognised bus stops in Gaborone and only two taxi ranks. The two taxi ranks are undeveloped and one of them serves as a bus stop as well.

A planner with the Gaborone Town Council, Mrs Huang Meyer, conceded that generally it was the municipal responsibility to provide transportation. However, this service could be extended to public hands in a situation where for instance the Council did not have sufficient financial backing to run municipal transport.

The council has currently drawn up about 50 proposed bus stops in Gaborone and about 20 proposed taxi ranks. But this is still to be discussed with the Department of Town and Regional Planning.

Because of lack of drawn up and specified taxi ranks, passengers have been forced to pay an extra 10 thebe each day because the rank-to-rank stipulated system cannot work at the moment.

The fifth principle for planning a town which Mr Anderson's department has adopted is the facilitation of Botswana's traditional cultural activities and social interaction.

But the concept of a circular town is seen as a great solution

to interaction and access to services.

The problem of housing also features. The report of Gaborone growth study observes:

The delay in the implementation of Broadhurst II has resulted in a very high housing demand now (1976) and for the next three or four years.

In order to hopefully arrive at a situation where supply catches up with demand, it is strongly recommended that an area immediately north of Broadhurst II be the first phase of Gaborone expansion.

After 1981 then the report recommends areas of Bonnington Farm and Broadhurst B Farm located immediately west of the railway line should be developed. This should cater for Gaborone's housing demands until 1985.

On the whole Gaborone's shape up is a real cause for marvel.

From the Department of Surveys and Lands several maps dating back to 1904, when the British Land Surveyor H.P. Ashton was in charge of the bush town, until now, bear testimony to the rapid expansion of the town.

Aerial photos of Gaborone since 1963 show a jungle with a few spots of urban development like isolated building structures mainly farm buildings. From 1969, new buildings like the Capitol Cinema start reshaping today Gaborone of the bright lights.

OVERALL RAILWAY TAKE-OVER PLANNED FOR 1986

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 17 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

The Minister of Works and Communications Mr C. Blackbeard has announced that the first consignment of 12 train engines is expected to arrive in Botswana during the beginning of 1983.

Speaking during kgotla meetings in his constituency the Minister however noted that Batswana should be patient with the government's plans to take-over the railway because this would naturally

He said that the over-all takeover of the railway should be expected around 1986. The Minister pointed out that the whole project requires a lot of money and cited as an example the engines which will cost about P1 million each.

Mr Blackbeard further informed his constituents that heavy-duty rails are been constructed. He said that already 18 Batswana have returned from abroad where they have been training as engine drivers and are engaged in the Serule Selebi-Phikwe railway line.

Turning to developments at local level Mr Blackbeard strongly condemned the declining support given to the Village Development Committees. He told the constituents that VDCs are the grassroots of development in the rural areas and if they are left to die government cannot be expected to carry-out the extra work-load.

The Minister noted that when the government initiated the formation of the VDCs the intention was to involve the people in the development of their country. He stated it has now come to his notice that very little support is been rendered to this committees by the community. "If you continue with this attitude you will be the master of the downfall of your villages," noted Mr Blackbeard.

Mr Blackbeard also called on Batswana to make use of the aids offered to them by government.

The Minister explained that villagers can, through their Village Development Committees, request for loans amounting to up to P5,000 per village to carry-out their small development projects.

On Agriculture, the Minister expressed government's concern over the country's failure to support itself with food. He stated that without food our very independence could easily be threatened by our enemies. "I therefore advise you to move to the lands as soon as it rains and plough with an increased interest in this field," said Mr Blackbeard.

The Minister also paid tribute to the late Sir Seretse and answered a number of questions on the lack of social services in the rural areas. He was accompanied by the District Officer Mr T. Motsholathebe and the Deputy Tribal Authority Mr N. Lebati who also explained a number of issues.

BDP BY-ELECTION VICTORY REPORTED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Keboeletse Nkarabang]

[Text]

The ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) has won the Ngwaketse/Kgalagadi by elections with a reduced majority over the opposition Botswana National Front.

The BDP emerged victorious through Mr Michael Tshipinare, who received 2 360 votes as compared to 912 votes for his opponent Patrick Tshane of the BNF.

During the general elections last October the BDP polled 2 891 votes while the BNF received 1 371 votes.

The by-elections, which were conducted in cold, windy and cloudy weather, were the first popularity test for the ruling party since the death of its founder president Sir Seretse Khama in July.

The constituency seat became vacant when the former Vice President Dr Quett Masire, who was the MP for the constituency, was elected to the office of President in July this year.

The turnout for the elections appeared to be rather unsatisfactory, with some polling stations being visited by less than half of the total number which registered as voters.

The mood appeared to have been dampened by the weather. People were coming ones and twos even during the early opening hour of polling stations. It

was however, not clear, whether the mood was also lowered by the fact that the constituency was contested by only two of the country's four political parties.

But those who braved the weather to go and exercise their constitutional right were no less enthusiastic. Some people even tried to vote on behalf of their relatives while others more or less violated the secrecy attached to voting.

At Segwagwa, for instance, a man demanded the right to vote on behalf of his wife whom he said was hospitalised.

In a similar incident at Dikukhung Lands, a man took the polling officials to task when he told them that his wife was sick in bed and had requested him to vote on her behalf. A Sedibe man refused to take a voting disc belonging to a political party. He showed the officials

the party he would vote for.

The Ngwaketse/Kgalagadi constituency is one of the biggest in the country. It is large in area but sparsely populated which makes it very difficult to penetrate. There were 24 polling stations linked together by hundreds of kilometres of almost impassable roads.

The ruling BDP has repossessed the constituency for the third time since the first elections in 1965. The constituency went to Mr Pulahele Sebotho of the BDP in the 1965 elections for self-government.

The BDP lost the constituency to Mr Patrick Tshane during the 1969 general elections. In 1974 the then Vice President Dr Masire won the constituency for the BDP and regained it during the last general elections last October.

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

FIVE BOTSWANA ON CHINA TOUR--Five members of the Botswana Federation of Trade Unions (BFTU) left for a three week study tour of China. The tours sponsored by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Assistant Administrative Officer of the BFTU, Mr George Marambo, has explained that the trade Unionists will visit various industries in China to study relations between these and trade unions. He said that they will also visit Chinese rural areas to study collective farming and compare it with conditions in Botswana. Botswana and China have been developing agricultural activities for the past few years. Chinese agricultural experts are currently making an experiment on rice production in the Okavango area of North-Western Botswana. The delegation who went to China comprise the leader, Mr Frank Mzizi of the Railway Workers' Union, who is Vice Chairman of the BFTU, R. Bagwasi of the Bank Employees Union, who is a member of the BFTU executive committee, Molema Molema of the Meat Industries Workers' Union, who is a member of the BFTU General Council. Other members are T. Monnatlala of the Mine Workers' Union, who is also a member of the BFTU General Council and D. Magosi of the National Union of Government Manual Workers Union who is a member of the BFTU executive committee. The delegation is expected back on October 13. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 80 p 2]

BPP PRESIDENT RESIGNS--The conference of the Botswana People's Party (BDP) which was held over the weekend at Mochudi has accepted the resignation of its President, Mr Moagi, on account of ill-health, but he is retaining a seat in the Central Committee. Constitutionally in the event of the resignation of the BPP's President, the Vice President of the Party who is Mr Kenneth Nkhwa automatically becomes President. Mr P.K. Podi-e-Phatshwa was unanimously elected Vice President while Dr Knight Maripe becomes Party political adviser, according to a statement released this morning by the BPP's BPP's. Publicity and External Secretary Mr Neo Motihabane, the Mochudi conference also resolved that all reasons for unification or pact required by the Botswana National Front were unreservedly rejected. Both the BPP and BNF held a joint meeting recently in Selebi-Phikwe to discuss among other things the unification of the two parties. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Sep 80 p 1]

END LOCAL SUPPORT--The Supervisor of Elections Mr P.L. Steenkamp has indicated that during the Ngwaketse/Kgalagadi Constituency by-elections held last Saturday during which the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) emerged victorious, there was a 4,3 percent swing away from the opposition Botswana National Front candidate. The BDP candidate Mr Michael Rabereng Ishipinare polled 2,360 votes while the BNF candidate Mr Patrick Moutlwatsi Tshane received 912 votes. A release from the Supervisor of Elections explains that: "There were two spoilt votes and eight empty voting envelopes in the ballot box. The percentage poll based on the number of voters on the roll was 50,4. At the General Election in 1979, 4,262 votes were cast. The Botswana Democratic Party candidate received 2,891 and the Botswana National Front candidate received 1,371 votes. This means that in 1979, 67,8% of the voters voted for the Botswana Democratic Party candidate and 32,3% voted for the Botswana National Front candidate. In this by-election, 72,1% of the voters voted for the Botswana Democratic Party Candidate. This represents a swing of 4,3% away from the Botswana National Front candidate. No serious problems were encountered at any stage of the election." [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 25 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

ABBA SIDDICK SAYS DEMILITARIZATION ESSENTIAL FOR PEACE

Dakar AFRICA in French Jun-Jul 80 pp 53-56

[Interview with Abba Siddick, secretary general of FROLINAT--date and place unknown]

[Text] Question: You are one of the historic leaders of the war of liberation of your country as you began it against the dictator Tombalbaye at a time when no one else had it in mind and particularly when relations between Fort-Lamy and Paris were such that it was hard to imagine the possibility of a change of government. You have lived in exile, lived through as a fighter, all the events that have bloodied your country for more than 15 years. Now you remain in place as president of the original FROLINAT. Moreover you are in a good position to tell us how it comes about that after the victory of the forces of liberation against the old regime and its total elimination civil war continued between those who had been brothers-in-arms, with this war taking on an intensity more terrible than before, with reason to fear no quick peaceful solution is possible.

Answer: To begin with, I will permit myself to say one thing, namely that I don't like being called 'historic leader' inasmuch as it was not I who created the FROLINAT. It was started in 1966 and I became secretary general in October 1968. The most that one can say is that its organization, its structures and its orientations are my work. As for the present struggle, it is the result of the lack of perspicacity and political sense on the part of all the factions involved. Besides one must not forget that the compromise, not historic but rather political, which brought about the cease-fire and the constituting of the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] was the act of the neighboring countries that took the initiative of bringing together all the factions, regardless of how representative they were, to discuss their differences within the framework of the Kano and Lagos accords for the purpose of forming a transitional national union government. But the initiative was good in itself, the discussions and the establishing of the GUNT were programmed like a public spectacle. It is not possible to settle in a few days a war that has lasted for several years: take the example of Rhodesia, where it took

2 months to implement the cease-fire and to determine the conditions for peace. Now as far as we are concerned one might almost say that even though the intentions were good the work was botched, hence the result we now have before us.

1. the war has flared up again, that is because there are 11 factions that have been gotten together, whether by choice or by force, by the neighboring countries some of which are pulling the strings. That includes France to the extent that some of the factions were more or less manufactured by Paris. Others were brought into the world by Libya, because Libya, unable to manipulate the FROLINAT as long as it was a unit, did everything possible to break it up, to bring about what I call the "Palestinization" of the FROLINAT, which provided it with opportunities for maneuver on pretext of protecting its interests.

Question: But Doctor, there is one thing that struck all of us friends of Chad after the Douguia Conference: all the factions, the northerners, southerners, habreists, Goukounists, and even the French all agreed on the idea that the ideal foreign minister for the new independent Chad could be no one else but yourself. So how did it happen that you, particularly, should have been denied this position at the last minute?

Answer: We have a dispute still going between Libya and myself insofar as I have never wanted to allow myself to be manipulated. To be sure, Libya has helped us, but what I had against that country was that they wanted to run our affairs, when we have no intention whatsoever of allowing ourselves to be directed in domestic policy.

On repeated occasions we have drawn the attention of the Libyan authorities, even at the highest level, warning them off for their interference in political affairs, for after all, the Chadians are the most concerned and in a better position than anyone to solve their own problems. However the Palestinization process of the organization was under way because Libya, taking advantage of the Laval-Mussolini accords, took over a portion of Chadian territory.

Question: So you became Enemy No 1 as far as they were concerned.

Answer: Yes! Then I know that at Douguia an agreement was made between Libya and the CDR [Chadian Democratic Republic?] to deny me the post of foreign minister.

Question: But still, Goukouni was agreeable to giving it to you.

Answer: Goukouni was not agreeable because in the meanwhile he reconciled himself with Libya, and besides this decision was one of the items in the conditions of their reconciliation.

Question: In any event you cannot deny that Libya gave you military help, can you?

Answer: Yes, Libya helped us, I acknowledge it. It gave us military help from 1970 to 1972, not a very big deal at the time; the moment people began showing more flexibility it cut off its aid to begin secret negotiations with Tombalbaye.

Question: How do you explain that at a given moment Libya set about helping the southern faction, that is, Kamougue, who had been their sworn enemies from way back?

Answer: The problem is that at Lagos there was an entente between the enemies of yesterday: Libya and Goukouni. This agreement was based on the following: Libya asked Goukouni for the elimination, either physical or political, of Hisssein Habre and the departure of the French troops. In exchange, Goukouni asked Libya to fix things so all the splinters, all the pieces of FROLINAT were gathered under its thumb. That was the basis of their agreement, and since Hisssein Habre was the obstruction, being France's man, he had to be gotten rid of no matter what the cost in order to get Libya in the clear. As for Kamougue and Hisssein Habre, it is really a personal problem; from what I know, when Hisssein Habre set up the government based on the Fundamental Charter, he did not call on Kamougue.

Question: Do you think the southern faction could end up forming a separate state and the North would be viable without the South?

Answer: I think that rightly or wrongly people based their thinking on the fact that cotton, having become a compulsory crop as well as an industrial one, was being raised primarily in the South. But it was forgotten that the North is where livestock-raising is done. Now Chadian livestock is foremost in all Africa, and it is done in the North. Currently, with prospects of oil, whether in the South or the North (where exploration is not yet finished) the first planned refinery is also to be situated in the North. I am not able to say that the North without the South is not viable, nor the contrary. The fact remains that both parts of Chad are complementary. It is a serious mistake to say that the North is not economically viable, but it is just as much of a mistake to say that the purely agricultural South can constitute a viable state. However that may be, as far as the FROLINAT is concerned we have always said that in Chad there will never be either a Katanga or a Biafra. Therefore those who harbor the illusion of creating a state either in the North or the South can never win out, because the majority of the Chadian people will be against any such plans.

Question: And you think, of course, that Libya must get out of the Azouk zone?

Answer: That does not even deserve to be discussed, because it has no basis, neither in law nor in history. You know perfectly well that in

1915 there was the Cavalet-Mussolini Agreement. This agreement was never fulfilled. Now if Libya styles itself as a progressivist, it has no business building up Mussolini. If it calls itself Mussolini's heir, that's really serious.

Question: Another important matter is the present situation at Fort-Lamy. It is said that in the part of town controlled by Hissou Habre's FAN [Armed Forces of the North] there is a certain amount of discipline and life is almost back to normal despite the bombardments. On the other hand it is also said that in the European residential sections of the old middle city which are controlled by Koukouni's FAP [People's Armed Forces] there is frequent looting. Since you have your own house located in the FAP zone, can you explain this difference for us?

Answer: First of all it must be pointed out that there has never been complete security in the town of Fort-Lamy, even after the installation of the CLN, so much so that I used to say Fort-Lamy was the little Beirut of Central Africa. On the one hand people die, others get rich, others are ruined, etc. And more abruptly, there has been a recrudescence of violence. Just a single day passed without armed assaults, assassinations, extortions throughout the town. All these crimes were committed by one sole faction, Koukouni's FAP. Some weeks after the outbreak of hostilities there was for example the looting of an American relief organization that distributed food, built schools, roads, dispensaries, gave employment to a lot of people. Well, that was done by a commando whose leader was known, whose members were known, whose membership in the commando was known. After the looting the Americans closed their doors and fired 1500 Chadians.

The American Ambassador went to call on President Koukouni. Result: nil. In brief, the Battle of Ndjamené was an opportunity for the FAP to mount the biggest razzia of the 20th Century. While the battle was going on I even got a phone call from the Zairian ambassador announcing in desperation that two FAP soldiers had come to loot his house. I called Koukouni right away. I asked him to do the necessary and send some men (which he did, incidentally).

Question: And what about your own house?

Answer: As for me (priced that Koukouni is not in command of anything) I was in the same zone as he, and as the fighting began to get closer I asked Koukouni, who was still the Chief of State as far as I was concerned, to leave this zone and move to a much quieter one near the French military base. Four days afterward the FAP came to arrest me, and my life was saved only thanks to other FAP men who came to set me free. Koukouni, when he heard what was supposed to have gone on, immediately sent off another contingent to come to my rescue, but when they arrived I had already been freed.

Apparently when they left a group of FAP came to shell my house with a bazooka and destroyed it. The two guards resisted for 48 hours and one was killed. The villa was looted and destroyed, as were all the other villas in the middle city.

Question: What is the difference between Goukouni and Hisssein Habre?

Answer: On the one hand Hisssein Habre, authoritarian, ambitious, is like any young man seeking to put himself in power. But he wields genuine authority over his troops partly due to their make-up: a majority of men from the Center, sedentary types, and a lot of others who are FAP veterans. Besides the discipline, there are cadres who were trained in France, at Montpellier, during his brief tenure as prime minister. Consequently there is an officer structure with traditional military orientation, whence the leader's ascendancy over his troops. On the other you have every kind, young people, former unemployed, and above all people from Ennedi, and even a very small nucleus of disciplined people, made up of veteran Maquis fighters from the Ennedi. It's thanks to those that I owe my life.

Question: Is the Ennedi in the Goukouni zone?

Answer: It doesn't make much difference whether it is Goukouni or Hisssein Habre, they belong to the same region and the same tribe. That is why it is a fratricidal war in the literal sense of the word.

Question: Do you believe, as Goukouni says, that one of the two will eventually be eliminated, or will they end by negotiating?

Answer: Let's follow it according to the reasoning. Militarily speaking, I believe that the war is absurd, pointless, insofar as the compromise in Chad was imposed by the neighbor countries. Now at the time of the Lagos accords the neighbor countries reaffirmed the validity of these accords; they even declared that the decision for destitution made by Goukouni vis-a-vis Hisssein Habre and his other collaborators is null and void. Let us say that Goukouni wins and that he wants to be sole ruler. That means that he violates the Lagos accords.

Question: And supposing Hisssein Habre wins?

Answer: It would be the same thing. That takes us back to the case of the Malloum government which formed itself with a portion of the factions, for the Lagos accords state plainly to the parties concerned that all the factions must govern together without any being left out.

Question: Yes, but as a practical matter do you think that all that is possible?

Answer: On the level of practicality that is not possible, because the government will not be recognized but those who are bound by the Lagos accords will not be able to disavow their signature.

Question: So, what is the solution?

Answer: For myself, I think that in spite of everything we will have to depend on the OAU or on some force or other capable of imposing a cease-fire. The town must be demilitarized, the two camps must withdraw their troops one way or another, because without demilitarization there is no sense in even talking about peace. For that matter it is possible that a victory could be won at Fort-Lamy but the loser could continue the war in the interior: they haven't left the inn. Therefore a cease-fire must be imposed, whether by the OAU or the United Nations or France under the control of an international agency.

Question: And then what?

Answer: Then there must be demilitarization. Demilitarization means getting all the combat troops out of town, and stationed elsewhere. But the combat soldiers are human beings, and they must be furnished means of subsistence in the meantime, for some until they are reintroduced into civilian life (because everyone doesn't have to make a career of the military), so there should be mustering-out pay, and for the others, integration into the National Army.

Question: But politically, who will govern Chad?

Answer: Demilitarization will perforce bring about security, the ability to travel freely, that should happen during a period of 18 months. Then there must be elections to appoint a definitive government reflecting the popular consensus. That's the Lagos accords. It's the only solution because saying this or that party will win militarily is misleading.

Question: Do you think the Europeans will be able to return and work in Chad?

Answer: Yes, the Europeans left because of the insecurity.

Question: In the event that Hisssein Habre is militarily defeated, do you think a new war will break out between Kamougue and Goukouni which will be in opposition to the Northern bloc and the Southern bloc?

Answer: I think that first two hypotheses must be kept in mind. To say that Hisssein Habre will be eliminated, that's impossible. In the event of a victory by Hisssein Habre, what will happen then? The South, not having totally committed itself in the war, would secede, given the antagonism between the two men. So a military victory by Hisssein Habre would mean secession of the South and the return of Goukouni from Tibesti. But he has not got the whole of Tibesti behind him. And the war might continue in the South, given the FROLINAT program to which everyone rallies, territorial integrity, preservation of unity.

Question: And what would happen following a victory by Goukouni over Hisssein Habre?

Answer: Above all one must avoid saying "victory by Goukouni" because he has with him a coalition which I incidentally characterize as a grab-bag. For the fact is, he has in there the FAT of Kamougue, the CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution?], Goukouni's FAP, Mahamat Said's First Army. Now the only common denominator for this whole crowd is the elimination of Hisssein Habre. Politically there is total disagreement: on the one hand the FAT who preach and militate in favor of a Lay State taking into account the components of Chad, and on the other the Northerners who are slightly on the fringe of Socialism for a State with religious coloration, leftist along the line of Qaddafi's Green Book.

Therefore the FAT would be the first victims of this coalition, they will be systematically eliminated whether they like it or not. The process won't stop there because the Green Book is based on Arabism. Goukouni doesn't speak Arabic; he only learned Arabic at the time of the FROLINAT struggle, and he is still held under suspicion. He too would be sacrificed on behalf of the unconditional items in the application of the Green Book, which are Acl, Awat, Said, etc.... I do not believe Libya has yet fixed its choice on a single individual. There is always the possibility that this collection of people might implement the policy of the Green Book.

Question: Are these the same people who dream of another Islamic revolution, Iranian style?

Answer: That is another aspect, on the plane of what is called the Committee of Moslem Intellectuals which does in fact dream of a Chadian State, Iranian style. I even received a draft Constitution modeled after Khomeyni's, which I am being asked to put into effect if we ever hold elections.

Question: But about this Committee of Islamic Intellectuals, who put it together? Is it made up of all the factions?

Answer: Not all the factions, more correctly by the people of Arab and Koranic culture.

Question: What cities are they in, chiefly?

Answer: In Ndjamena.

Question: Are there none of Hisssein Habre's partisans in this Committee?

Answer: No. They only sent their draft Constitution to the pro-Libyan Northerners.

Question: But they haven't yet got their "Khomeyni."

Answer: No, no. There isn't any "Khomeyni" because as you know Chad is an Islamic country with a Sunni majority.

Question: And so, finally, the solution would be for the future government of Chad to be a lay government after all?

Answer: One must bear in mind that in Chad there are over 250 ethnic groups. There are Moslems, and some say they are a majority, probably so, but as you know, liberty is not liberty for the majority, but should rather be liberty for the minority. There are also Christians and Animists. If one is to realize the integrity and unity of Chad, the government must be above the crowd.

Question: What do you personally have in mind politically to do for your country in the near future? Have you any plans?

Answer: I don't despair of a peaceful solution because there is no other way and I have witnessed the misdeeds of armed struggle. Given the stage of evolution at which Chad is, it has all the defects of the Arab world. Everyone wants to get involved in its problems in order to solve them. It's like Palestine, all the Arab countries are getting mixed up in its affairs....

Question: In your view, how is it that despite this political and diplomatic intervention on the part of the various African states, the intervention of the Inter-African Peace Force in the end should have proved such a nullity?

Answer: I don't want to be unkind and speak ill of the African countries, but you know that in Africa there are some countries that are financially solvent and others that aren't. The latter therefore have no means to back up their policy. It is very expensive to send an Expeditionary Corps somewhere! For instance, the Congolese were able to get their contingent in position by asking the Algerians for planes. The OAU is incapable of doing that, that is why I said that France is already on the spot and in the best position for imposing a cease-fire, under the control of the OAU.

Question: At the end of the Franco-African Summit at Nice, you know that President Senghor advocated the intervention of the Blue Helmets of the United Nations. What do you think of that?

Answer: I think he is right. The Civil War and the Battle of Ndjamena ravaged the country and almost destroyed the Chadian economy. Economically, Chad has its back to the wall.

Question: But even before this Civil War, the Chadian Treasury had suspended payment.

Answer: Therefore there is no question but that an enormous amount of international aid is necessary to keep the country going!

Question: Don't you think that in Africa there is only Libya that is capable of underwriting aid on such a scale?

Answer: Yes, Libya has the means to supply aid, that's true, but I always said that Libya is capable of helping a liberation movement, is capable of mounting a certain military situation, but it is incapable of helping a State. I have never yet seen Libya supplying massive aid to a country in economic trouble.

Question: Why?

Answer: That's the way it is because Libya imposes too many conditions. All you have to do is look at the first attempt it made with the Sudan. When Sudan refused to follow its policy, it immediately demanded repayment of its aid. No, Libya can't do it! Libya can supply weapons to help a rebellion, and even then with conditions attached, but Libya's vocation is not to help another government in a disinterested fashion, no matter what the government, incidentally. That explains all its failures all over the place.

Question: Then, to wind it up, it is the West, Europe, that could help in rebuilding your country?

Answer: Unfortunately yes. Politics is the art of the possible. There are no miracles in politics. There is no other alternative for us. It's a sad thing to have to say it, but that's the way it is.

2750

CSO: 4400

POLICY OF NON-ALIGNMENT BEST FOR AFRICA

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] Nana Okutwer Bekoe, currently leading a three-man Ghana delegation to the Soviet Union, has condemned military treaties between the Big Powers and some African countries under which these powers are to build naval and air bases on the territories of those countries.

In conditions of peace, Nana Bekoe further pointed out, it would be possible for the world powers to direct efforts to the development of the African continent by improving the living standard of the people.

His message conveys the deepest feelings not only of Ghana but also of all countries on the African continent who genuinely believe in non-alignment and world peace. The liberty of a country like that of an individual, must be limited to the extent that it must not make a nuisance of itself to other countries. Since the countries of Africa are inter-dependent, actions taken by one African country in East Africa, for example, can seriously affect West African countries, and vice versa.

It is in the light of these stark realities that all non-aligned countries particularly those in Africa should fully endorse the stand taken by Nana Okutwer Bekoe and desist from allowing Africa to be made a continental pawn in this sordid bloody game.

The continent of Africa is threatened by two dangerous forces. The first is the desire of foreign Big Powers to penetrate the continent and establish new forms of colonialism through the vicious system of economic exploitation and economic imperialism.

The second threat to Africa is the danger of military treaties which is capable of upsetting the world peace and turning the existing situation into a mad renewal of nuclear diplomacy.

Africa must be bold and make its stand clear to the Big Powers and tell them that we are non-aligned which movement should be made to gain widespread adherence. For, while there are military alliances for war, the risk of war can be very great. Alliances for war can never provide guarantees for peace. Indeed, they have rather provoked wars. History is our guide.

CSO: 4420

SPECIFIC PRAISE FOR PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Private Businessmen"]

[Text] Private entrepreneurs have been called all sorts of names for allegedly exploiting their workers.

One of them has however proved beyond reasonable doubt that private entrepreneurship, like state enterprise, has the welfare and general interest of its employees at heart.

Mr Kweku Ofori Yeboah, Managing Director of Ofori Electronics Company has further demonstrated that the responsibility of honouring devoted and dedicated servants of the State does not lie only with the Government.

At the weekend he honoured three persons including a conservancy labourer. The two others have been in the field of education for the blind and missionary and mid-wifery work.

State award lists, all over the years, have excluded conservancy labourers for whom the public have had little respect but without whose services there would have been much chaos in the society.

Workers of Ofori Electronics company enjoy free housing and medical facilities. Housing is the biggest problem of the urban worker and Mr Ofori deserves commendation.

Ofori Electronics Company is one of the enterprises which must be assisted to offer useful service to the nation. We accordingly call on Government to remove all constraints that lie in its way.

The "Graphic" is happy that in five years' time the company would be in a position to supply all electronics needs of the hospitals in the country.

The country spends so much foreign exchange on the importation of medical electronic equipment. And it would be economically viable to give this company foreign exchange support to enable it serve the nation.

ACP ACCUSES PNP OF 'SELFISH POLITICAL INTERESTS'

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The Action Congress Party Parliamentary Group has expressed grave concern over what it terms "political prostitution" inherent in the distribution of essential commodities in the country.

The Group accused the People's National Party (PNP) and the Government for using the very few commodities such as clothes, cutlasses and soap to propagate their "selfish political interests."

Speaking on behalf of the Group at a news conference in Parliament House yesterday, Dr E.N. Tackie-Otoo, the leader, declared: "This kind of distribution is becoming too much and we must talk over it before it becomes explosive."

He said the Government had turned the Regional Administrations into commercial houses, and was using the administrations and Regional Ministers to distribute goods to party supporters and fanatics, "to the annoyance of other party supporters, who are also Ghanaians."

Dr Tackie-Otoo noted that it was disheartening that foreign loans granted the country for importation of goods for the people were only used to satisfy a particular section of the society because of political affiliation.

"We would like the public to realize that if we of the Minority Parties refuse to ratify any future agreement for either a loan, aid or grant from any friendly country, it is the PNP Government that should be blamed," he added.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CHIEF JUSTICE ISSUE RESOLVED--The Court of Appeal yesterday ruled that by virtue of his office as Chief Justice, Mr Justice F.K. Apaloo is the automatic President of the Supreme Court. The Court unanimously stated that Mr Justice Apaloo's nomination by the President and the subsequent vetting by Parliament was unconstitutional. Other members of the panel were Mr Justice G.M. Francois, Mr Justice V.C.R.A.C. Crabbe, Mr Justice G.S. Lassey and Mr Justice K.A. Agyepong. The plaintiff, Dr Kwame Amoako Tuffuor of the University of Science and Technology (UST) Kumasi was represented by a team of lawyers led by Nana Akuffo-Addo. The others were Dr Osei Tutu Prempeh, Mr Tsatsu Tsikata, Mr Amoako-Glover and Mrs Joyce Reindorf, all Accra lawyers. The defendants were represented by a team led by the Attorney General, Mr Joe Reindorf. Other members were Mr A.L. Djabatey, Deputy Attorney General, Mr Charles Tetteh, Solicitor General and Mr Isaac Odoi, Principal State Attorney. [Excerpts] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Sep 80 pp 1, 4]

DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--A conference of the World Parliament of People for Peace opens in Sofia, Bulgaria from September 23 to 27, 1980. Ghana will be represented by a seven-member delegation led by the National President of the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council, Mr Kwesi Ghapson. Members of the delegation are Dr M.M. Owusu Ansah, Chairman of the Disarmament Committee of Ghana; Alhaji M.S. Farl, Accra executive member of the Council and M.P. for Ayawso; Mr Ekow Essuman, national executive member and Deputy Editor of the "Ghanaian Times," Mr Boateng of the Research Department (TUC); Nana Gyebi Ababio, Patron of the Ghana-Bulgaria Friendship Society and Mrs Gladys Bampoe Parry, an educationist. On its way to Sofia the delegation will make a brief stop over in Moscow where it will hold discussions with the Soviet Peace Council. The delegation, which will be away for a week, leaves Accra on Wednesday. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Sep 80 p 3]

NKRUMAH BLAME 'SIMPLISTIC'--The Vice-President, Dr J.W.W. deGraft-Johnson has described as simplistic the verdict of some people that Dr Kwame Nkrumah sacrificed Ghana for an inordinate international ambition and dream. He was speaking on the theme "The Man Kwame Nkrumah" at a symposium held in Sekondi by the youth wing of the People's National Party (PNP) to mark

the 71st birthday of the late President. The Vice-President said while writers of international repute praise Dr Nkrumah for his fight against colonialism in the world, Nkrumah's downfall had paradoxically been attributed chiefly to his allegedly "disproportionate emphasis on the international dimension of the anti-colonial struggle." He said this is a paradox because without a deep appreciation of the international nature of imperialism, Nkrumah could not have shaken the foundations of colonialism the way he did. Dr de Graft Johnson remarked that while it was embittering to see Ghana degenerate so dramatically from her pristine state of splendour, to pin the primary blame for this decline on Nkrumah is simplistic. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Sep 80 pp 4, 5]

CSO: 4420

GUINEA

BRIEFS

IRISH AIRLINES CONTRACT--Aer Lingus/Irish Airlines has won a training and maintenance contract from Air Guinee in Conakry. Already training has started for 43 people, including pilots, engineers and cabin crew, and in all training will be provided for up to 90 Air Guinee staff. The maintenance part of the contract on Air Guinee's Boeing 707 and 727 will be carried out at the Aer Lingus subsidiary in Stansted, UK. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 29 Sep 80 p 1937]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

AIR LIBERIA MISMANAGEMENT--The new general manager of Air Liberia, Col (Harris), has revealed that the national airline has been thrown into a \$6 million deficit due to what he described as gross mismanagement of Air Liberia by British Caledonian. Mr Harris is said to have told THE REDEEMER newspaper that British Caledonian's contract with the Liberian Government to manage Air Liberia expired last May, leaving behind a \$6 million deficit which covers Air Liberia's national and international obligations. The new Air Liberia general manager described the financial and technical problems facing the airline as very critical and said the new management has embarked upon plans to make the airline economically viable. He said the new plans include streamlining the organization in order to reduce the economic burden on the airline caused by the expatriate management team. [Text] [ABO/1837 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 7 Oct 80]

END 4420

MADAGASCAR

MESSAGES DELIVERED TO AKFM-KDRSM CONGRESS

Ratsiraka Message

Exhaustive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Aug 80 pp 1,2

[Text] Every FNDR [National Front for the Defense of the Revolution] organization was represented in the opening ceremony of the Ninth Congress of the AKFM-KDRSM.

Among the messages read on this occasion, the one sent by the national president ident of the front, the secretary general of AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution], President Didier Ratsiraka, must be emphasized.

The spokesman, in his introduction, underscored the participation of 3,000 AKFM militants in this congress, demonstrating the party's strength in all the island, which is working for national unity.

President Didier Ratsiraka impressed the importance of the role played by AKFM-KDRSM in the national context.

Five years ago President Didier Ratsiraka had launched an appeal to all the Malagasy progressive forces to regroup in a structure for the defense of the revolution and for the purpose of founding a socialist society.

AKFM replied positively to this appeal, showing its good faith. This willingness was confirmed at a later date by the meetings they held (1976: eighth congress; 1978: extraordinary congress in honor of its 20th anniversary).

The theme of the ninth congress, the message continued, shows that AKFM is conscious of the fact that socialism does not advance as easily as one wishes and must go through many stages including the national democratic revolution in which we find ourselves at the present time. The AKFM is to be congratulated for this choice.

In other respects the message underlines that in the phase in which we find ourselves the front constitutes the structure best adapted to the people's struggle -- it allows all progressive forces jointly to analyze the policy as well as to attain their actions.

The message hopes the work of the Ninth Congress of the AKFM will accord the importance they deserve to the socialist structures representing peasants' interests and to the laborers (enterprises and socialist cooperatives). It also stresses the importance of the responsibility which devolves upon the revolutionary organizations in the economic struggle against the maneuvers of the enemies of the revolution, to the Malagasy foreign policy, nonaligned and all azimuth, to the struggle to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace...

UDICMA [Malagasy Christian Democratic Union]

UDICMA's representative underlined, on her part, her happiness in participating in the opening ceremony of the Ninth Congress of AKFM. She wished the work of the congress to meet with the greatest success for the progress of the Malagasy on the road which leads to socialism. And she wished long life to the fraternal collaboration between the OR [expansion unknown] of the front.

Voniv Iray Tav Mikavi (VITM)

The VITM representative explained the symbol of her party as meaning national unity, unity of the progressive forces against imperialism in order to reach our socialist objective. It is also the general theme of the Ninth Congress of AKFM.

She underlined that VITM had accepted the invitation of its older brother, which is AKFM, as both have the same target: fight to attain a socialist society, and that the theme chosen by this congress is very important and very appropriate. Also to wish that AKFM's efforts would be very successful in the liberation of the common country and for better collaboration in the actions between the two OR's.

The representative of this party, on his part, made a wish that the Ninth Congress of AKFM would reinforce revolutionary acquisitions and coalition in the struggle of the OR.

In other respects, he thanked the foreign delegates for the great honor of their presence and participation in the AKFM congress, and the Malagasy revolution.

VSM (MUNIMA Socialist Group)

The VSM representative began by transmitting the fraternal and revolutionary greetings of his party to the AKPM.

He confirmed the importance of the meeting of this congress in a period when the conflict between the imperialistic block and the progressive block is widening increasingly, marked by the growing victory of the latter in connection with the past and future liberation of numerous oppressed people in Asia and Africa. He said a few brief words on the point of view of his party in the face of the present conjunctural international policy.

And in closing he wished that the AKPM Ninth Congress would be very successful. Our presence, he said, proves the reinforcement of national unit in the face of imperialism and our encouragement in your efforts for the victory of the Malagasy people.

Message From CPSU CC

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] The Ninth Congress of the Party of the Congress for Malagasy Independence is called upon to play an important role in strengthening the cohesiveness of all the progressive and national patriotic forces on the declaration formulated in the Charter of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution, as indicated by the CC of the CPSU in its message addressed to the AKPM congress and published in PRAVDA. The message points out that the Party of the Congress for Malagasy Independence intervenes resolutely for the reinforcement of peace and detente against American imperialistic and hegemonic policies which endeavor to intensify international tension, to start the arms race again and to deal with the South African racists. Soviet communists are united with the Malagasy people in their struggle against imperialistic military bases in the Indian Ocean, for a proclamation of a peaceful zone and cooperation in this region. They highly appreciate AKPM party's contribution to the strengthening of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Madagascar.

The CC of the CPSU extends its wishes for fruitful accomplishments to the delegates of the Ninth AKPM Congress.

In addition, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of independence and of the national holiday, Leonid Brezhnev and Alexei Kosygin telegraphed their greetings to the leaders of the Congolese Labor Party and RPC. The message indicates especially that the Soviets greatly appreciate the efforts of the efforts of the Congolese people, which aim to achieve progressive economic and social reforms and wishes them future success in the development of a

new life, in the establishment of the program adopted by the third extraordinary congress of the Congolese Labor Party.

While the forces of imperialism, reaction and hegemonism are trying to plunge the world into a cold war again, to paralyze the will of the people who aspire to peace, socialism and national liberation, the Congolese people, under the guidance of the party, are making a remarkable contribution to the task of fighting for a definite liberation of the African continent, for detente and social progress.

Foreign Delegates

Tanamarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Aug 80 p 2

The AEFM-KDRSM has invited many labor and communist parties, with whom they have long-standing relations, to participate in its ninth congress. It also invited the communist parties of capitalist countries and international organizations, as well as youth organizations.

Among those who have already arrived in the Big Island, are the delegations from Bulgaria, France, USSR, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, SWAPO, Vietnam, (represented by Duon Van and his wife), Yugoslavia, the Worldwide Trade-Union Federation, the New International Review...

Other delegations will arrive today.

7993

CSO: 4400

MADAGASCAR

OPENING OF AKFM-KDRSM CONGRESS REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Aug 80 pp 1,2

[Text] Organization, conscious and responsible discipline; from these few words one can translate the atmosphere which pervaded the Mohamasina covered stadium yesterday morning at the official opening of the 9th Congress of AKFM/KDRSM.

Several persons of mark in the revolutionary power, notably Mora Etienne and Manandafy Rakotonirina CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council], Ministers Georges Thomas and Rakotovoao-Razakaboana, from the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution, and from the diplomatic corps, enhanced this great ceremony by their presence which marked the opening of the ninth congress of this party and of its affiliated organizations [FISEMARE, KDTM and the Union of Revolutionary Women].

The presence of delegates from the communist parties and progressive organizations which maintain privileged relations with AKFM/KDRSM was also noted.

Let liberty come! It is with this greeting which is a sort of rallying-call of the AKFM/KDRSM, that its national president, CSR Richard Andriamanjato began his speech, after the national hymn and the Socialist International were sung by all. Andriamanjato Richard at first underlined that some are still looking for liberty. "As long as we are not liberated in a socialist society where justice and equity will reign, as long as oppressed people exist, as long as imperialists and their lackeys try to destabilize the progressive world, AKFM/KDRSM will always fight for this liberty. Twenty years ago, on the national level, as president of the municipal council of Antananarive, we had welcomed the Malagasy delegation led by Tsirenana, who was returning from France with political independence. On that occasion, we underlined that political independence remains empty if it is not reinforced by economic liberation. And up to the present Madagascar is fighting for that economic independence, for its economic development to serve all the masses.

After this statement, CAR Andriamanjato Richard directed the ninth Congress of his party to national issues.

"After 20 years of political independence and after 5 years of socialist revolution, it is well to ponder on the national history. It is good to recall what has been done and to determine what remains to be done for the accomplishment of the national objective, through socialist revolution.

Therefore, this ninth congress whose theme is "the national democratic revolution, socialist orientation and the struggle of the progressive forces of the whole world for independence, liberty, social progress, peace and the responsibilities of the AKFM/KDRSM", is particularly important because the organizations affiliated with the party are concurrently holding their meetings with the view to harmonizing all of their actions with those of the party, which is their political guarantor.

Another important factor of this AKFM congress "which some have wished to destroy, but which the militants unceasingly seek in quantity and in quality" is the participation of foreign delegates. The AKFM has always insisted that there is no revolution without internationalism, and that some destabilizing maneuvers have been perpetrated from abroad, directed towards Madagascar. In addition, AKFM has always expressed its solidarity with the common struggle of the progressive people against imperialism for justice and equity, and peace.

After this presentation by the national president of AKFM, interrupted by loud and rhythmical applause, a representative of "Tara-Bao-Maraine" (militant children of the party) congratulated the national president, the secretary general Rabesahala and the deputy secretary general, Arsene Ratsifehera, who were decorated with the Order of the People's Friendship.

He wished the work of the ninth congress to be fully successful.

This interruption was followed by fraternal messages sent by the various front organizations and were read by their representatives.

7993

CSO: 4400

MADAGASCAR

THEME OF AKFM-KDRSM CONGRESS ANNOUNCED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Aug 80 pp 1,2

[Text] "National democratic revolution, socialist orientation of the struggle of the progressive forces in the entire world for independence, liberty, social progress, peace: these are the AKFM/KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence/Democratic Committee to support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] responsibilities." This is the theme of the ninth congress of this revolutionary organization, member of the front, which will be held in Antananarive from 13-17 August.

As was explained yesterday afternoon by the national president of the AKFM/KDRSM, Andriamanjato Richard Mahitson, CSR member [Supreme Revolutionary Council], this ninth congress is distinguished from the preceding ones held by the party, for two reasons:

The first is that during the same period the organizations associated with AKFM will also hold their meetings. In fact, the Union of Young Revolutionaries, KDTM [Democratic Committee of Youth and Students for the Defense of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] and FISEMARE [Union of Revolutionary Malagasy Workers], who were going to hold their congress next year will hold it this year, in order that their members may be up to date this year, 1980, which is the 50th anniversary of the socialist revolution and 20th anniversary of independence, with regard to the party's national and international outlook.

The union of revolutionary women, AKFM/KDRSM, will also hold meetings in order to outline a joint national program and determine the provisional structures of the union.

The second outstanding aspect of this ninth AKFM Congress is that the number of participants is very high, about 3,000 representing the various sections of AKFM, FISEMARE, KDTM and the Union of Revolutionary Women.

The official opening of the ninth congress will take place tomorrow beginning at 0930 at the Mahamasina covered stadium.

At first all the members of the congress will be seated together to hear the reports presented by the Political Bureau regarding domestic and foreign policy, the economy, the intellectuals and the socialist revolution, the AKFM elect in the decentralized collectivities and the organization of the party and its future role.

After the reading of the reports, each organization will meet on its own, in order to carry on with the study of the questions which concern it: The party in the covered stadium in Mahamasina, FISEMARE in the isotry municipal theater, KDTM in Andravoahangy and the Revolutionary Women in the Andravoahangy primary school.

The program for the afternoon of 14 August and all day 15 August is to study the road which was taken, and the one to be taken, and to renew responsible officials in each organization. On 16 August, all the members of the congress will meet again in the covered stadium of Mahamasina to hear the declarations of the foreign delegations. On 17 August the delegates will adopt the Congress' motions and will elect the leaders of the different organizations.

It must be underlined that the labor and communist parties which have long-standing relations with AKFM, were invited. The communist parties of the capitalist countries and of the underdeveloped countries were also invited.

Finally, it should be noted that the first AKFM congress was held in 1959, the second in 1960, the third in 1962, the fourth in 1967, the fifth in 1969, the sixth in 1971, the seventh in 1973 and the eighth in 1976. From that date, when the parties could resume activity and, the text concerning them was modified, the party took the name of AKFM/KDRSM, but it is still concerns the AKFM.

7993

CSO: 4400

MADAGASCAR

AKFM-KDRSM LEADER DECORATED BY SOVIETS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] On Saturday afternoon Andriamanjato Richard, CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] member and national president of the AKFM/KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence/Democratic Committee to Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] received the Order of the People's Friendship, award to him by the president of the Supreme Soviet, at the party's headquarters in Andraohaangy.

A delegation of the Malagasy revolution led by Koto Robert, CSR, member was present at the ceremony which was presided over by the secretary general of AKFM-KDRSM, Mrs Gisele Rabesahala. A few members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

Many speeches were made on this occasion. The USSR ambassador, Leonide Nikolaevitch Mousatov, praised him for the brilliant qualities which led the president of the Supreme Soviet to award him this eminent distinction. In the name of the AKFM/KDRSM Political Bureau, Randriananja Charles said a few words and pointed out that this decoration coincided with Andriamanjato's 50th anniversary. It is a great honor for the group, he said, to have in its ranks so well-known and esteemed militant.

Congratulations From the Chief of State

CSR's Koto Robert, who represented the president of the republic, transmitted the heartfelt congratulations of the chief of state and the Malagasy nation. He concluded his speech by recalling particularly the policy of RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] which hopes to have the Indian Ocean declared a zone of peace.

On his part Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, president of the ANP [National Popular Assembly] and president of the USSR/RDM Friendship Association, emphasized Andriamanjato's revolutionary devotion. All of Malagasy rejoices for the great honor bestowed upon you, he stated.

The last speaker, Andriamanjato Richard immediately declared that 1980 will remain engraved in the annals of the national history and in the history of the struggling people; it marks the fifth anniversary of the Malagasy socialist revolution, as well as Lenin's 110th anniversary. Both dates mark developments of socialism in the world.

In other words, it is a victory against international and neocolonialist reaction. The fruits of our efforts will be collected by our descendants who must live in peace. This, he underlined is not a dream nor a sanctuary for noble souls.

7993

CSO: 4400

MALAGASY VARIANT OF CATHOLIC THEOLOGY DISCUSSED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12, 14 Jul 80

[Two-part Article by Andre Randriantsalama, of the Antananarivo diocesan commission for research concerning the acculturation (Malagasization) of Christianity; "Toward a Malagasy Theology"]

[12 Jul 80, pp 1, 2]

[Text] On the occasion of the official creation this Sunday 13 July 1970--under the banner of the ecumenicalism of the Federation of Christian Churches of Madagascar [FFKM]--we are publishing this article by a leading specialist in religious questions, Pierre [sic] Randriantsalama, who is well known to our readers.

Is a Malagasy theology possible and desirable? The reader will find much material for an answer to this question in his article.

This article is an attempt to investigate the concept of a "Malagasy theology." Although far from being an exhaustive study it could nonetheless be of interest to those foreign nationals and Malagasy who desire to carry out a genuine and profound work of evangelization on the "Big Island." We wish to express our most sincere appreciation to MADAGASCAR-MATIN for its willingness to give the article space in its columns.

One of the major concerns of the Christian churches today is to be able to evangelize the modern world adequately--to make an intensive effort to bring Christ's doctrine to the peoples of the world with sufficient depth to embed that doctrine in their cultures and in their human and social reality while vigorously preaching respect for the individual and the establishment of social and international justice in the name of Christ himself.

For the Roman Church in particular, the most recent Council opened an era of renewal, a veritable new age of its history, thanks first and foremost to the firm distinction it made between the message and the expressions of that message--in other words, between dogma and theology. Theological plurality is accordingly allowed, while dogma remains resolutely unitary and unchanged as the sacred depositary entrusted to the apostles and to their successors in union with Peter: that is to say, with the Pope.

Catholic Theology Past and Future

We are pleased to cite a paragraph from No 17 of the Vatican II Decree on Ecumenism: "What has been said (above) concerning legitimate diversity in matters of worship and discipline should be applied also to the theological formulation of doctrine. The fact is that in the effort to achieve a profound understanding of revealed truth, the methods and means of understanding an expressing divine subjects in the East have been different from those prevailing in the West. It is, therefore, not surprising that certain aspects of revealed mystery have sometimes been better understood and better explained by either the one or the other, despite the fact that these diverse theological formulas should often be regarded as more complementary than contradictory."

Until now (that is to say, for 2,000 years) the Church has, therefore, developed within the framework of two theologies: the Eastern (theology of the Orthodox and Eastern peoples attached to Rome) and the Western (theology of the Roman Church). We have no reason, however, not to believe that in its third millenium the Universal Church will be enriched by new contributions: Latin American, Asian, African theologies which will assume forms that will vary from one people to the other, from one country to the other, and will include the Malagasy theology. These diverse peoples are, in effect, neither completely Eastern nor completely Western, according to tradition in ecclesiastical history. This serves to confirm the advent of a new era in Christianity--initiated by Vatican II--of which we have made mention above.

What People, and What Theology, in Madagascar?

A Malagasy theology is nothing more than the result of the acculturation of the Gospel of Madagascar. A country, however, is its people. One must, therefore, identify the latter as they are in their unsophisticated soul--a soul which has, however, remained unchanged by virtue of the efforts they have made to build a civilization of their own. This is a sine qua non condition for the elaboration of a theology that will be well received by the Malagasy population.

What, then, are these people like, and what kind of theology suits them?

1. A People With A Positive and Practical Disposition

After accepting the faith through the instrumentality of grace, a person may have either of two different attitudes. With the one attitude he desires to understand the faith, to understand the concept, while with the other he sets out immediately to translate the faith into real life, into action. Although these two attitudes are complementary rather than contradictory, the Malagasy are inclined to adopt the second attitude rather than the first. Anything conceptual or discursive in nature--anything requiring the exercise of great mental agility--escapes their understanding. Abstract ideas should be presented to them in the form of comparisons and images borrowed from nature and from the realities of life.

The Malagasy receive and accept at face value--in the ostensible but correct meanings thereof--the Gospel, the Creeds (of the apostles, of Nicaea, of Paul VI), and the teachings of the Church. They see these not as purely theoretical theological statements to be studied but as truths to be believed and lived. The Malagasy quite properly do not seek intellectual satisfaction in a dogma, by dissecting a biblical passage or a Western-style churchly utterance through the art of reasoning and analysis to the point of wanting to investigate the mysteries of God in order to understand them.

In becoming Christians, the Malagasy receive with simplicity the grace of the faith with their customary good will and accept its requirements and practices out of their love of God. Christ and His doctrine must be presented to them not as material for study but as objects of practical faith and, therefore, of love and of life. They willingly cleave to Christ the Person--the Life, the Way and the Truth.

In short, Eastern theology is welcome in Madagascar, corresponding as it does to the mentality of the people. It is theology presented as an apophatic theognosis based on the following axiom: "Concerning God we know only that he is, and not what he is." The Malagasy Christian willingly subscribes to the two concepts of St Gregory of Nicaea: "If you are a theologian you will pray truly; and if you pray, you are a theologian." And: "Conceptions create idols of God, but only a state of wonder makes it possible to understand anything." Then he adopts the teaching of St Gregory of Nanzianze as his own: "There is no way to know God other than to live in Him...." To sum up the foregoing we shall conclude by citing Paul Evdokimov, who in his interesting work entitled "L'Orthodoxie" [Orthodoxy] wrote: "As a method, therefore, apophasis forcefully teaches the correct attitude demanded of every theologian by his science: namely, man does not speculate, but changes. The soul recognizes God in its own powerlessness, in the act of renouncing itself and never more belonging to itself.... A genuine theologian transcends the points of view of the multiple and sees through the eyes of the Dove: through the eye of the Holy Spirit He contemplates the divine Monad that remains hidden in its very epiphany."

The Christian religion (Fihavanana-drazana) causes him constantly to join himself in touch with the hereafter: God (Andriamanitra-Zanahary), the Razana,.... It is impossible for him to let an important moment in his life pass without thinking of these personages of his religion. Any event--be it favorable or unfavorable--is accepted and interpreted with a spirit that is supernatural not in the Christian sense of the term but rather with reference to the "aintany" and the "laintany," which are the manifestation of the divine will, favorable or unfavorable. Similarly, all activity and all enterprise, of whatever scope, are always for the Malagasy an occasion for invoking the favor, the mercy, and the blessing of God and the Razana. The "loro" is a convincing example of this.

In order to evangelize the people and their entire existence, Christianity should, therefore, develop a Malagasy theology which will not dissociate worldly realities and human activities from the spiritual resources of salvation and the concept of God: a theology that does not soar in a world of abstractions but penetrates local beliefs, ways and customs, for example, by giving a Christian meaning to the "Famadihana" (respect for one's ancestors) and to the "Famerana" (initiation rite) while definitively eliminating those practices which are not in conformity with evangelical doctrine.

[14 Jul 80, pp 1, 3]

[Text] Herewith the continuation of the very interesting signed article by Andre Randriantsalama which we requested of him to celebrate the founding of the FFKM.

The first part of the article was offered to the reader in our issue of Saturday 12 July 1980.

The Christian religion should also penetrate the domains of Malagasy history and Malagasy society, by concentrating their efforts, plans and undertakings in all sectors of life--the social, economic, cultural and so forth--in order to sanctify them, win divine grace and by this very fact become instruments of eternal salvation. Indeed, a Malagasy theology should not hesitate to concern itself with all the problems of the hour. A Malagasy theology will consider in the light of the faith--giving them at the same time a spiritual content--the planned actions which respect for the right of every person to his integral development (as published; sentence incomplete). Earthly realities will in this way be oriented toward God, toward the Zanahary, in the Christian fashion and in the Malagasy fashion, in accordance with the beautiful utterance of St Gregory of Naziance: "It is for Thee, Lord, that I live, speak and sing."

1. A People With a Very Strong Community Consciousness

As one is aware that the "Fihavanana" (bond of solidarity and kinship) remains ever important in the life of the Malagasy. Without it life becomes

life for the Malagasy--a life without savor, without security. Indeed, the Filavianana presupposes a union among several or more persons. One thinks immediately--instinctively--of the others around him with a view to sharing their joy and their happiness. When a crisis afflicts an individual or a family, however, the neighbors and friends of the afflicted come quickly to their side to share their adversity and lend them support. Similarly, the "firafahakina" (union, mutual aid) is proverbial on the Big Island. The quality of one's character is gauged by the dimensions of his spirit of sharing and brotherhood. Accordingly, the Trinity is for the Malagasy a supreme model of this sharing, given the total and intimate relationship of the Three Divine Persons. A theology which explains the Trinitarian existence in simple and very humane fashion as a model of mutual love and fraternal relations is necessarily of fundamental importance to them.

In the domain of practice, the doctrinal concepts of the Gospel which are taught to the faithful should be based on this spirit of sharing and brotherhood, and, therefore, on "the lamp to be placed in the candelabrum," "you are the salt of the earth and the light of the world" and "the parable of the talents." Similarly in the catechism, theology should engender a spirit of commitment in emulation of the early Christians, with everyone giving each other mutual support ("see how they love each other!") and going from door to door to bring the faith to their neighbors. Personal salvation remains a truth to be upheld, but this salvation is conditioned precisely by the love one bears his fellow man--a love which causes the latter to share in the blessings and truths which one has himself received, in accordance with the new commandment from the Lord, with the criteria solemnly evoked at the scene of the Last Judgment.

This commitment demands appropriate living conditions in society--a fact which leads us to believe that certain conceptions of pastoral theology need revision. Our parishes in the great urban centers, for example, have become too large; this discourages anonymity and individual religious practice. Without destroying the parishes themselves, it is perhaps time to establish communities that are based on the dimensions of the urban neighborhood, the village, the fokontany--communities that will be propitious for the awakening and maintenance of the communitarian spirit, accompanied by the fraternal and Christian commitments which this requires in accordance with the Malagasy mentality. Paul VI, moreover, on 26 September 1975 addressed himself in these terms to the bishops of Africa and Madagascar assembled in Rome: "Must we not seek new, better adapted ways--in the theological as well as in the pastoral domain--of integrating, and perfecting, the traditional cultural values of your peoples?"

A. A People of Flexible and Changeable Sentiments, With a Meditative Soul

Possessing a very tractable temperament and always seeking to live in harmony with nature, the Malagasy adjusts easily to sudden and unexpected turns in events. He is like the wind which--now soft and tranquil--may

suddenly, blow violently, evolve into a hurricane, and then quickly become calm again. The classic and ordered Western mind is bewildered by the tragicomic and theatrical spectacle in Madagascar and in the Afro-Asian world: an audience will suddenly burst out laughing following an actor's comical gesture or burlesque tone and immediately thereafter be plunged into a profound silence of reflection, emotion or fear.

The Malagasy may, therefore, pass abruptly from one state of mind to another that is just the opposite. This is why in the liturgy--a domain of theology--one must acknowledge that joyous and merry shouts may instantly precede or follow a moment of withdrawal and worship or one of pious reading: all of this, however, is prayer. One must also, at the opportune moment, accord to each person the latitude to give free rein to his inspiration for an expansive personal invocation in silence--provided that a suitable introduction is made for each transition from one attitude to the other. A Malagasy-style liturgical religion cannot take the form of a unified movement, nor can it be characterized by an overall majestic posture in which monotony and mental concentration are the rule from one end of the ceremony to the other.

This mobility of sentiments and styles should not, however, induce the erroneous conclusion that the Malagasy are impulsive. In characterological terms, the Malagasy are in the main to be classified among the secondary types. They are pensive and meditative by nature. Their reactions are the result of prolonged meditation based on what they have seen, received and felt. Like Mary, mother of Jesus in Nazareth, they remember events in their hearts. The Word of God and Christian doctrine must, therefore, be dispensed to them as spiritual nourishment to be assimilated internally--as concepts to meditate upon that will end in an outpouring of prayer, life and practical action. One can also say that a Malagasy Christian willingly accepts on the one hand the attitude of Kierkegaard ("I recognize truth only when it acquires life within me") and on the other hand the affirmation of St Paul: "It is not I who live, it is Christ who lives within me." In conclusion, a course in Malagasy theology and catechism cannot take the form of a mere intellectual and academic lesson; it must become genuine meditation that will enable one to relish divine things internally.

Supplementary Comments

Every genuine theology is immersed in the supernatural, even if it is deeply involved in worldly affairs; for the Christian religion is basically supernatural, founded as it is on the Revelation.

Recently (last 5 May, to be specific) John Paul II declared, in a homily delivered during the mass he celebrated for the Congolese in Brazzaville: "The Church constrains new peoples who come to it to live their lives in accordance with its pattern. No new community grafted onto the tree of the Church can live its life in an independent manner; it can live only by participating in the great vital stream which gives the tree life. The Church will then receive new treasures of vitality and be able thereby to

exhibit to the world a greater variety of fruit." A theology appropriate to the culture of a particular people--in the West, the East, and elsewhere--should not degenerate into nationalism or sectarianism; it adds to the wealth of the universal patrimony of the Church.

In conclusion, the diverse theologies to be accepted henceforth--including the Malagasy theology--are converging toward a single center: toward the Apostolic See, rock on which the Church is built. Let us quote in this connection a beautiful passage from Vatican II: "...in the ecclesiastic communion there are, legitimately, individual churches which enjoy their own traditions without prejudice to the primacy of the pulpit of Peter, which presides over the universal assembly of charity, protects legitimate diversity and at the same time ensures that individual differences--far from damaging unity--will serve it instead." (From the "Constitution dogmatique sur l'Eglise" [Dogmatic Constitution Concerning the Church], No 13, Paragraph 3.)

10992

CSO: 4400

MADAGASCAR

SHIPMENT OF CEMENT FROM USSR AWAITED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Aug 80 pp 1,6

[Text] An agreement for the delivery of 50,000 tons of cement by the Soviet Union to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar was signed yesterday at the end of the morning in the Ministry of Economy and Commerce by the secretary general of that department, Razafiharison and the Soviet commercial representative.

Payment for this merchandise will take place only in 3 years and 3 months. Two solutions are envisaged, the first consisting in replacing these 50,000 tons of cement by the same merchandise, that is by replacing it from our local plants production deriving from the operation of our new cement plants. If the first solution proves unfeasible the 50,000 tons of cement will be paid for in 3 years and 3 months.

Thank you. The secretary general of the Ministry of Economy and Commerce in a short speech thanked the Malagasy desiderata and underlined the fact that Madagascar is engaged in construction efforts, but they lack certain material, especially cement.

Joint Commission: Meeting in Moscow on 19 August 1980.

On his part, the Soviet commercial representative congratulated himself on the unceasing increase in the economic cooperation between the USSR and the RDM (Democratic Republic of Madagascar). On this occasion he recalled that the first commercial accord between our two countries has now been in effect for the past 5 years. It began on 20 October 1975. During these 5 years the volume of exchanges has almost quintupled. He saw in this ceremony a private view of the Soviet/Malagasy joint commission meeting which will take place in Moscow beginning on 19 August 1980.

The Malagasy director of commerce, Rakotonomenjanahary Benjamin and the deputy commercial representative of the USSR in Madagascar were present at this ceremony.

MADAGASCAR

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM USSR

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MARTIN in French 1 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The president of ANP [National Popular Assembly] and Madame Andrianarahinjaka returned to Antananarivo yesterday by the regular Aeroflot flight after having spent about 2 weeks in the Soviet Union. They were welcomed by numerous personalities including ANP members led by the vice president, Zakariasy Albert and the Soviet ambassador in the RDM (Democratic Republic of Madagascar).

To the representative of the TARATRA agency, President Andrianarahinjaka stated that he had spent 2 weeks in the Soviet Union to attend the Olympic Games, as an honored guest, at the invitation of the USSR/Madagascar friendship association. He also declared that aside from the games he was able to meet various persons of rank and leaders of the USSR Supreme Soviet with whom he discussed the strengthening and development of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and the two people.

He stated further that the common interest of both countries and both sister associations was discussed during these meetings, and in addition he mentioned that he was very impressed by Soviet realism.

Speaking of the Olympic games, President Andrianarahinjaka affirmed that the installations were very impressive. It was not possible to see everything he said, and it would be necessary to wait for the return of the Malagasy official delegation to give us the details of the events that took place during the games. President Andrianarahinjaka made it known that he will issue a press communique very soon covering his visit to the Soviet Union.

Upon being questioned regarding the impending arrival of a Soviet parliamentary delegation in Madagascar, he declared that in principle it has been agreed. This delegation could arrive in Madagascar towards the end of August. The composition of this parliamentary delegation is not known as yet.

BRIEFS

FFKM CONSECRATED--Thousands of Christians of the four churches federated into the FFKM (Anglican, Catholic, Lutheran and Protestant) yesterday morning overflowed the main court of St Michel School, where an ecumenical worship service was concelebrated by the respective four heads of these churches to consecrate the founding of the federation. As the reader knows, the FFKM--created following several years of theological studies--situates Madagascar among the few countries of the world that have elected to put ecumenicism into practice with the adherence of the Catholic Church. Its creation is also a response to Christ's desire to see Christians unite in Him in order to create a single Church. In this time of continuing conflict, moreover, such a union--such a unity--cannot fail to serve the cause of that peace so sought after but so difficult to preserve. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 14 Jul 70 p 1] 10992

JADOPLOV-TRANSEPT CONTRACT--Returning from a mission in Yugoslavia, Intsorou Farfait, director general of TRANSEPT arrived yesterday from Europe at Iva airport on a Boeing 747 flight. The DG of TRANSEPT negotiated a contract for the representation of vessels with the JADOPLOV armement company which exploits a regular line between the Mediterranean ports of Trieste, Venice, Split and Rijeka and the Malagasy ports. In the future TRANSEPT will represent the JADOPLOV Yugoslav joint economy company in Madagascar. [Text] [Tananarive MASAGASCAR--MATIN in French 1 Aug 80 p 2] 7993

SOVIET DELEGATION EXPECTED--Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, president of the National Popular Assembly, received Mousatov Leonid Nikolaevitch who had come to make his protocol visit, in audience. The meeting concerned the impending visit in Madagascar of a parliamentary delegation of the USSR Soviet Supreme in the framework of the exchanges between the two parliaments. It should be recalled on this occasion that a delegation of Malagasy parliamentarians headed by President Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka had made an official visit last year to the Soviet Union. Vice President Bezandry Christophe, questor Rantoanina Albert and directeur de cabinet Janvier ignace attended this meeting. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 13 Aug 80 p 1]

PROVINCIAL MEETINGS REGISTER SUCCESSES, FAILURES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed article: "Settling Accounts and Offensive Mobilize Attention of Provincial Government"]

[Excerpts] Meetings of committees and governments of various provinces engage in critical activity review. The keynote at the meetings of the top-level agencies of the party and the government in the various provinces consisted of the assumption of the spirit of the political and organizational offensive and the implementation of the principle of rendering accounts, particularly regarding the production sectors.

Those meetings, involving the various provincial committees and governments, in accordance with information gathered by our reporters and correspondents, were characterized by a high critical spirit in relation to the work done.

Provincial Government of Maputo

During the 12th session of the provincial government of Maputo, which took place in the country's capital, between 19 September and last night, the participants engaged in an analysis of the work done over the past 8 months, with particular emphasis on the question of the drought which right now has hit some parts of the country, particularly the districts of Matutuine, Magude, and Moamba.

Regarding the agriculture report, the meeting found that the agricultural plan for this year was not accomplished due to the drought which, combined with the delay in the shipment of agricultural material and the lack of discipline observed in some agricultural production units, brought about a relative drop in the output.

Government of Niassa

During the enlarged meeting of the provincial government of Niassa, there was not only a debate on the specific form as to how the spirit of the

political and organizational offensive was to be permanently implemented but the members of the government also devoted themselves particularly to the main problem which currently besets Niassa: the shipment of the surplus products of the population.

The members of the government then discussed ways of rationalizing the human resources existing in the province, devoting special attention to the difficulty relating to management personnel.

Tete Provincial Committee

During the second session of the Tete Provincial Committee, which ended during the night of 13 September, First Party Secretary Joao Baptista Coome stressed the fact that the main problem was the lack of audacity among the leaders. "We are not quickly solving the country's problems because we are afraid of failing, we are afraid of criticism. This is why we are not capable of using the cadres we have available and getting them to assume responsibility."

"We always say--and we heard the same thing during this session," the provincial first secretary continued, "that we have no cadres."

After harshly criticizing the opportunist attitude of certain officials, Baptista Coome mentioned the documents approved by the second session of the provincial committee, saying that they will have to serve as instruments on the basis of which action programs will be drafted.

After 3 days of work, the second enlarged meeting of the provincial government ended on Monday in Xai-Xai.

In the briefing on the situation regarding planned implementation, various problems were brought out which prevent the attainment of the production target. An example of this is the Limpopo agribusiness complex which exceeded the areas provided for rice cultivation but which did not achieve the planned production level. The CAIL [Limpopo Agribusiness Complex] officials mentioned various difficulties by way of explanation--difficulties which supposedly sprang up in the preparation of the land and which are connected with the lack of plows as well as the delay in the purchase of this equipment; the planting was late as a result in the delay in the preparation of the land; some cultivation areas were lost due to flooding and there were also some other aspects, such as terrain leveling, which caused technical problems for the harvester-combine.

Analyzing these reasons, the provincial government concluded that the growth of CAIL, in terms of geographic size, was not accompanied by a corresponding technical and organizational growth in that important complex.

The UPBL (Lower Limpopo Production Unit) likewise did not achieve its cultivation or harvesting targets; the causes indicated in this case centered

around organizational questions since, although the enterprise structure has been established, it operates only to the extent of 40 percent, as was pointed out there. Other reasons given involved the low productivity of the workers, the absence of skilled supervisors, as exemplified by the fact that there was only one agronomic engineer available there.

As far as the cooperative sector is concerned, the meeting found that the cultivation targets were exceeded but the production targets were not attained. The reason for this situation was the delay in the arrival of machinery sent through MECANAGRO, the lack of support by that agency for the cooperatives regarding the maintenance of water pumps, the lack of rainfall and the lack of participation of some cooperative members in the work effort, as well as the insufficient supply of seeds which meant that the majority of the cooperatives had to go back to growing tomatoes.

In the private sector, the document noted that most of the targets were attained, in spite of the development of some difficulties, such as the lack of spare parts to repair machinery, the lack of support from MECANAGRO, the absence of support and improper drainage work done by MECANAGRO, as well as the delay in loans from the BPD (People's Development Bank); this in turn caused the improper utilization of money as well as the sale of poor-quality plows to this sector.

Regarding industry and, more specifically, fishing, the provincial government of Gaza concluded that, as far as fishing was concerned, the target will be attained; however, there are difficulties in control functions regarding the catch as such and sale in the private sector because most of the private operators do not have licenses and consequently are selling their catch secretly.

The mills (fish-meal preparation plants?) in the province of Gaza, have been affected by the lack of raw materials which is why the targets will not be met.

In the cashew processing industry, the difficulties are due to the lack of in-house transportation facilities for the shipment of raw materials from Maputo to Xai-Xai, as well as the shortage of spare parts to keep the machinery going so that the planned targets have been compromised.

In the investment and construction sector, the summary prepared by the enlarged meeting of the Gaza provincial government concluded that "in this sector, most of the projects under the plan are in the execution phase and their completion is guaranteed but there are those projects which cannot be completed this year due to the shortage of iron and the delay in the reception of projects.

As for the people's supply sector, it was concluded that the correct operation of that sector depends on the products supplied by the agricultural

and industrial sectors. However, in view of the difficulties experienced by those two sectors, combined with the efficient commercial network, the people's supply sector began to experience serious difficulties which were further accentuated starting in the month of July of this year. It is however expected that the goals provided for the supply of the people during this year will to a great extent be attained, with the exception of corn flour, rice, and wheat flour, although this does not mean that the necessary supply volume for the public will be obtained.

In the field of health it was found that the efforts to improve the health aspects of the environment have been rather weak due to the lack of support from some agencies as well as the lack of mobilization among the population.

Regarding education and culture, it was noted that the accomplishment of tasks spelled out in the plan has been satisfactory in spite of some organizational difficulties.

In conclusion, it was emphasized in one of the points that, generally speaking, the importance of planned accomplishment was not properly realized and supervision was not properly exercised since the planning departments did not function fully because some of their officials turned out to be individuals who are not up to that task.

At the end of these activities, First and Governor of Gaza Joao Facitela Pelembe said that, "We are facing a basic problem which involves us directly: the aspect of organization."

"This problem," Facitela Pelembe continued, "combined with the problems resulting from the lack of human resources in some cases meant that our goals were not attained. In part, our work grew but our organizational and management capacity continued to be low in many cases; our work methods are those used in earlier campaigns, some of which have already proved to be efficient."

After saying that some sectors did little to correct the previously detected shortcomings, the governor of Gaza continued:

"In arriving at this conclusion, we find that the lack of interconnection and coordination between the agencies responsible for various sectors as well as those responsible for controlling agricultural production also affected the aspect of organization and planned compliance because, since there was no mutual support, the implementation of decisions and the accomplishment of the plans likewise did not develop; this meant that some projects were not carried out and that in turn interfered with our goals."

Regarding the question of double subordination, attention was called to the fact that some agencies, before exhausting the local possibilities for solving certain problems, send them on to the central agencies, without any consultation with the provincial government.

PURCHASE OF FACIM EXHIBITION ARTICLES STUDIED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Some of the foreign exhibitors, who were represented at FACIM [Maputo Agricultural, Commercial, and Industrial Fair] 80 are getting their material together in order to return to their respective countries; on the other hand, conversations are drawing to a close between the foreign exhibitors and the domestic exhibitors with a view to the acquisition, by Mozambique, of some agricultural and industrial equipment and machinery which during the show were displayed by the countries or enterprises now involved in negotiations.

The conversations now in progress are the result of work done by Mozambican import and export enterprises for the purpose of developing cooperation with those countries or enterprises.

The conduct of negotiations at the end of the show in summary indicates how important international fairs are to the development of closer relations of economic cooperation between the peoples and countries of the various continents.

Indeed, as happened with relation to the earlier shows, FACIM/80, in addition to demonstrating the degree and level of the country's economic development in the matter of the production of material goods which can be of interest to other countries, enabled Mozambique to get a better knowledge of what other countries have available in terms of articles and products for export which may be of interest to Mozambique.

We must also point out the fact that this year there was an expansion in cooperation areas between domestic and foreign exhibitors which, among other reasons, was due to the fact that the vast majority of articles shown at FACIM/80 are those which the country needs most urgently at this time.

5058

CSO: 4401

CEMA DELEGATION REVIEWS POINTS OF COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The arrival of a delegation from the CEMA in Mozambique strengthened the country's role in this part of the African continent and did the same thing for the role of socialism in Africa and worldwide, Vice-Minister-Governor of the Bank of Mozambique Prakash Ratilal stressed at a reception given last night for the members of that delegation.

Throughout yesterday, the delegation, which arrived in Maputo early Saturday morning, was meeting with Rui Lousa, minister of posts, telecommunications and civil aviation of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and with representatives of various economic sectors of Mozambique who participated in the conversation.

After Minister Rui Lousa stressed the importance which Mozambique assigns to trade with the socialist countries, the Mozambican side in the course of these conversations presented a briefing on the current situation of the various sectors and the difficulties and prospects for the coming decade.

During the briefing given by several members of the Mozambican delegation, they took up the main projects in which the participation of the CEMA member countries is important. The remarks by the representatives of the various economic sectors of the RPM stressed the importance of the major development projects in the fight for the elimination of underdevelopment in Mozambique and the main difficulties we are going to have to face during the decade now starting.

The CEMA delegation was headed by its vice-secretary-general E. Shopa and expressed its interest in the matters taken up, also raising questions considered pertinent to the development of cooperation between the RPM and the CEMA member countries.

5058
CSO: 4401

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ESTABLISHES NEW WAGE RULES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Sep 80 pp 1,3

[Text] With a view to creating conditions for implementing a future organization of labor and wages based on socialist principles, our country's Council of Ministers has just approved a decree establishing regulations for the remuneration of labor. This will check the disorganization and anarchy that prevail in remuneration of the labor force in all sectors of activity by setting uniform standards for remuneration.

The measure is part of the process of combating the evils which still exist in our society and which hinder the development of our resources and capabilities. The fact is, as was revealed by the 1979 survey of the country's labor and wage situation and by the current Political and Organizational Offensive, that disorganization and anarchy have characterized the remuneration of the labor force in this country and left the way open for the proliferation of opportunism, discrimination, parasitism, and sabotage and the fostering of incompetence and incapacity. At the same time, a great number of workers in agriculture, fishing, construction, the cashew industry, electricity, and mining--precisely those producing the material goods which are indispensable to our life and the foreign exchange needed for economic and social development--receive wages below the minimum already achieved by other workers.

Main Objectives

The purpose of this decree is to raise the wage level of those workers--in spite of the country's still limited economic and financial possibilities--by bringing their remuneration up to levels compatible with the current state of production and productivity. This will benefit the great majority of the workers in agriculture and stockraising and a significant percentage of those in industry, transportation, and construction.

Another of the decree's objectives is to lay the first foundations for a new type of organization of the labor force and of wages, one that corresponds both to the scientific principles that guide our society as a people's democracy and to the requirements of this decade for combating underdevelopment.

It should be emphasized that when the new decree goes into effect this summer, all types of remuneration not directly related to labor will be discontinued. This includes bonuses, allowances, house rents, longevity pay, marriage subsidies, and so on, but not expense allowances. It means the elimination of privileges of the past, which benefit only a minority, and the establishment of new forms and systems of payment based on each individual's work and in which good work will be rewarded and poor work penalized.

Workers who are receiving the above-mentioned types of remuneration when this decree goes into effect will continue to receive them, but they can no longer be increased.

Occupational Categories

This decree for the regulation of wage matters and the organization of the labor force marks the introduction, for the first time in our country, of basic ideas and provisions in the field of labor legislation. One conspicuous example is the classification of workers into occupational categories based on the type and kind of work they do. Each category groups hundreds of occupations and jobs.

The decree also orders the establishment of evaluation committees in the labor centers. These will examine the knowledge of the workers with a view to admission and promotion when required for the development of production and services and fulfillment of the plan.

To establish the basis for a future scientific organization of the labor force, the various occupations and jobs have been grouped into occupational categories, with each category corresponding to a particular type and kind of work. Workers have been classified into two groups: agricultural workers and nonagricultural workers. Workers in the administrative and service sectors who are not technically skilled as a result of academic or practical training at the basic, middle, or higher level will be grouped into the Clerical Worker Occupational Category.

Also defined are the categories of technician and manager. The first covers workers who apply knowledge or technical-scientific methods to the solution of technological, economic, social, agrarian, and other problems. Examples would be teachers, hospital orderlies, radio operators, production quota planners, and so on. The manager is the worker who plans, organizes, guides, and controls, as for example a department head, section head, director, and so on.

Wage Standardization

Under the new wage provisions set forth in the decree, agricultural workers receiving less than \$2.50 meticals per day will be increased to that amount, while nonagricultural workers will be increased to 13.00 meticals per hour. Clerical workers as a class must be paid a salary of at least 2,100.00

artisans per month, and technicians will receive a minimum of 3,100.00 meticals per month, while the managers, for their part, will be paid a minimum of 3,500.00 meticals per month.

The salary for workers who have just completed vocational school or a course training skilled workers to an equivalent level, whether granted a diploma by the Ministry of Education and Culture or not, is set at 3,250.00 meticals during the first year of work and at 3,750.00 meticals beginning with the second year of work.

Those completing training at the basic farming schools, business schools, and industrial schools or who have completed a course training skilled workers to an equivalent level, whether granted a diploma by the Ministry of Education and Culture or not, will receive 5,000.00 meticals during the first year of work and 5,500.00 meticals beginning with the second year of work.

Those completing their courses at the agrarian middle schools or business and industrial institutes and those completing a course training skilled workers to an equivalent level, whether granted a diploma by the Ministry of Education and Culture or not, will receive 8,000.00 meticals during their first year of work and 9,000.00 meticals beginning with their second year of work.

University graduates beginning their work activity in production, services, or teaching are subdivided into three levels of remuneration, depending on their specific training. University graduates with a bachelor's degree will receive 10,000.00 meticals during their first year of work, 11,000.00 meticals during their second year of work, and 12,000.00 meticals beginning with their third year of work. University graduates with a licentiate--namely, licentiates in engineering, agronomy, economics, medicine, veterinary medicine, biology, geology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, and so on--who practice the teaching profession will receive 13,000.00 meticals during their first year of work, 14,000.00 meticals during their second year of work, and 15,000.00 meticals beginning with their third year of work. Other licentiate holders will receive 11,000.00 meticals during their first year of work, 13,000.00 meticals during their second year of work, and 14,000.00 meticals beginning with their third year of work.

In addition to providing that all workers receiving wages below those established by this decree will immediately begin receiving the new wages, the measures now adopted insure that everyone currently being paid amounts in excess of those now legally established will continue to receive their current wages, provided that they do not change jobs.

11799
CSO: 44-1

NEW WAGE RULES WILL END ABUSES, ANARCHY IN LABOR FIELD

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Who Benefits From the New Wage Regulations"]

[Text] One of the most complex issues in the political, economic, and social life of any society is without doubt the problematics of the labor force and wages. The decree on new wage regulations which has now been approved by the Council of Ministers and which becomes effective on 1 October establishes a series of rules aimed at solving some of the complex problems in this field which have been dragging on for a long time.

In the first place, an outstanding feature is the improved remuneration for those who contribute in a basic way to our country's economic and social development. A great number of urban and rural workers will benefit from this measure. This constitutes one aspect of the class character of the measure. Those who produce our society's wealth are precisely those who were the main object of colonial-capitalist exploitation, and in many cases they suffer even today the severest effects of the consequences of colonialism. They are the chief beneficiaries.

In the final analysis, this aspect of the measure, as well as the elimination of a number of privileges that benefited only a minority, is aimed at a more correct distribution of social wealth. The first steps are thus being taken to insure that each will in fact receive according to his work.

But the full utilization and development of our labor force and the guarantee that all workers will be remunerated according to their ability involve going much further than simply setting new wages.

And in fact, the decree goes as far as we feel it can in view of the current level of social organization. The establishment of evaluation committees and the introduction of new ideas--an example being the classification of workers into occupational categories--are measures which, as is affirmed in the preamble to the decree, make it possible "to lay the first foundations for a new type of organization of the labor force and of wages, one that corresponds both to the scientific principles that guide our society as a

the requirements of this decree for remaining under
employment.

What are the "wars" between enterprises and sometimes even between
state units to attract this or that worker to their own ranks? Who is not
immune to the opportunism, usually linked with nepotism, that has character-
ized many promotions and wage increases?

The Political and Organizational Offensive has already shown how those dis-
putes among enterprises are always detrimental to the ultimate objective of
the enterprises themselves: the development of the national economy, which
depends to a large extent on the profits generated by the production units.
Because of such competition, many workers have left jobs where their activity
was of a priority nature because another enterprise offered them more pay.
As a further difficulty, hiring someone with wage privileges is usually the
source of contradictions and divisiveness among the workers themselves. The
offensive has also shown the extent to which indiscriminate promotions and
pay increases are the main factor in the spread of incompetence, negligence,
and irresponsibility.

Getting rid of those irregularities is precisely one of the objectives of
the measures just adopted. Promotions and pay increases will continue, but
according to the ability demonstrated by each individual. That ability will
be evaluated according to a correct standard and not according to the indi-
vidual judgment of a "friend."

Putting an end to all the anarchy that has been developing in the various
economic and social sectors--during this phase in which it is not yet pos-
sible to establish a socialist wage policy--is precisely what is covered by
the decree that has now been approved.

The decree's economic and social impact results from the fact that it is pre-
cisely in the promotion of competent people and in the stimulation of each
individual's efforts to improve himself technically and scientifically that
we find one of the secrets for improving the living standard of the Mozambi-
can people. The main instrument for insuring this well-being for ourselves
resides in an increase in production, productivity, and labor efficiency in
all the production units and services--not in indiscriminate pay increases,
which eventually always turn against the workers themselves.

In summary, this measure benefits directly, as of now, a great number of
workers among those who until now have been less privileged. Less imme-
diately, it will benefit all the honest and dedicated workers who hope to
see their efforts rewarded. And whom does it harm? The opportunists and
incompetent, who are in the habit of taking advantage of the prevailing
anarchy in wages to obtain unfair and unjustified increases and promotions.

2278

RG: 4401

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SALARY REGULATIONS, APPLICATION TO FOREIGNERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 80 p 3

[Interview with Finance Minister Rui Baltasar Alves: "New Salary Provisions Are Worker Gain"]

[Excerpts] Decree No 4/80, containing new salary provisions, raised doubts regarding the interpretation of some of its articles. For example, some persons quite erroneously interpreted the provisions to mean that their salaries would be lowered. Other persons did not understand that some of the salaries indicated are minimum salaries and that, within each occupational category, there will be different salaries, to be established through a salary scale which has as yet not been defined. There was also a tendency to view this decree as the definition of a salary policy whereas it is only a first step toward the definition of that policy. It has therefore become urgent to clear up all of the doubts raised by the decree. Finance Minister Rui Baltasar Alves yesterday held a press conference for the national information media during which he talked about the scope of the measures we are now taking, as well as the context within which they appear; he also responded to the principal doubts that were raised. Here is the text of that press conference which we publish below in its entirety.

Question: What are the fundamental principles of this new salary policy?

Minister Rui Baltasar: The fundamental principle is the one which has already been spelled out, according to which each worker is to be paid in accordance with his work, in line with his skills, the complexity of the task he performs, the nature of the work he does, and his degree of task accomplishment.

Good work will be rewarded with a bonus and workers, through their wages, will get the incentive necessary to increase their output and productivity, guaranteeing compliance with plans and thus assuring the development of the country's economy and its future well being.

Question: Specifically, regarding the decree now published, what is its immediate objective?

Minister Rui Baltasar: The decree's immediate objectives, as we can see from the various chapters in which it is divided, are as follows:

First of all, immediately improving the wages of the most disadvantaged workers, especially the agricultural and livestock workers and the day laborers, but not only them, therefore, during this phase, introducing privileges for the sectors most directly involved in production.

In general terms, about 170,000 workers will be immediately benefited, merely by virtue of the implementation of this decree; this represents an increase in the total wage volume amounting to approximately 111,000 contos per month or 1.33 million contos per year.

In order not to cause any disturbances in the country's economy, it is fundamental that this wage hike be expressed by an increase in the output and a rise in productivity, something which must be accomplished by all production units.

Another one of the decree's fundamental objectives is to establish a barrier to the mess in the wage system which we have now by creating uniform criteria for all activity sectors, both government and private. It was urgent to put an end to the uncontrolled movement of workers and the evil competition which was becoming generalized and which caused serious disturbances in essential sectors of the country's economy.

Finally, the decree creates the possibility--through the establishment of evaluation commissions--of providing a minimum guarantee of competence in the exercise of the various occupations, preventing indiscriminate promotions, and giving the workers an incentive to improve their job skills.

These are the major immediate objectives of the decree.

Question: Under the terms of this decree, are any wages going to be cut?

Minister Rui Baltasar: It seems already sufficiently clear, through information disclosed by the press and as indicated by the way in the decree itself, that its implementation does not imply any wage cuts.

Question: A few months ago, prices on some commodities were raised. This quite naturally created the expectation in many sectors that this would be followed by a general wage hike. In the context of the country's economy and the offensive against underdevelopment, up to what point was that expectation justified? On the other hand, how can the present decree contribute to the fight against the rise in the cost of living which in many cases is due to factors outside the country's economy?

Minister Rui Baltasar: The price increase measures adopted were explained thoroughly at the time. The country's economy is subjected to the conditions prevailing in the international economy of which we are a part.

Factors, such as the rise in the prices on equipment items we import and which we cannot yet produce; raw materials essential to the operation of our industries; consumer products which we do not yet produce in sufficient quantities to supply ourselves; runaway fuel prices--these are elements which are beyond our control and which are bound to produce repercussions on our domestic prices.

On the other hand, many of our enterprises are operating at low output and productivity levels and are not correctly managed; the consequence of this is that they suffer losses and do not contribute to any additions to our wage funds.

The secret in the fight against the rising cost of living thus is for us, through an increase in productivity, through correct business management, proper organization and effective austerity measures, where such measures can and must be applied, to reduce production costs in our enterprises, to increase the quantity of available goods, and to create surpluses.

The expectations which arose in connection with wages therefore will be justified only to the extent to which we are capable of together achieving these objectives.

It is true that the workers want to have higher wages and better living conditions. That is the policy of the FRELIMO Party and government. But it is in the hands and in the intelligence of all Mozambican workers to create the conditions so that these expectations will be met, as they were already to a great extent so far, by giving priority to those workers who were most in need of having their work stimulated and who had to take upon themselves the heaviest sacrifices.

Question: There are passages in this decree which are not sufficiently clear, primarily if we are not familiar with the explanations, such as those which you, Mr. Minister, have just given us on the future wage policy of which this document is a part. A quick reading of its provisions even caused some students to believe that it is not worth studying that document, nor to try to learn anything from it because there was no incentive to do so. What can you tell us on those questions?

Minister Rui Baltasar: As a matter of fact, only a hasty reading of the decree could lead to conclusions of the kind you have just mentioned.

The decree establishes a clear scale as a function of the rise in the academic skill level, so that there will be higher wages for higher levels. What the decree says is that, upon completion of certain degrees of school education, individuals who start out on their professional activities will get certain fixed remunerations during the first 2 or 3 years of their employment.

we must not forget that the student, upon completing a certain level of education, enters professional life, normally without any practical experience, and the first years of his professional life are a supplement to the instruction he received in the schools,

only after practical work, only after the person has displayed real ability and proved his technical qualifications, only then can one perform the correct professional placement procedure so that the person will get a fair salary in return for the work done. This is why the decree was an incentive for study and for the improvement of skills, contrary to what a hasty reading might lead one to think--and in many cases the people who commented did not even read the decree.

There is therefore not the slightest reason for any worry, such as it was expressed by some students, and even some parents, that academic effort will not be recognized because the decree expresses the exact opposite of that and because this will go into the further development of wage policy.

Question: The decree establishes salaries and salary increases during the first 2 or 3 years of professional experience acquired by recent graduates. Starting with the second or third year of employment, will those salaries be kept the same forever? In other words: the decree spells out minimum salaries; but what are or what can the maximum salaries be?

Minister Rui Baltasar: This question has already been answered in a certain way and it is obvious that the salaries fixed for the second or third year are not final salaries. As to what the maximum salaries are going to be, that will depend on the salary scale to be established as well as the other mechanisms provided for under the salary system.

Question: Under the terms of this decree, there are not going to be any higher family allowances, housing allowances, and per-diem. What are the reasons behind that decision?

Minister Rui Baltasar: The reasons leading to that decision result from the analysis of the country's wage panorama. On the one hand, the number of workers who were getting those benefits constitutes an extremely small percentage in comparison to the total working population. On the other hand, these subsidies arose in a context that was completely different from the current one and constituted measures of a demagogic character which were designed to conceal the real rights of the workers.

Regarding the family allowance, not only was it distributed on a class-oriented and discriminatory basis, but, in real terms, it had no significance as a family protection measure because its amount was ridiculously low. The chief guarantee for the family budget must be provided by the fair wage earned by the worker and by measures of a social character adopted by the government in the field of the right to education, to health, to housing, and to child care.

These explanations also cover the aspects relating to housing subsidies in which connection it must be pointed out in particular that the measure involving the nationalization of real estate and the resultant effects constituted the greatest benefit that could have been provided; a significant number of Mozambican workers is already enjoying the fruits of that.

Finally, as far as per-diem is concerned, the important thing to keep in mind is that seniority in a certain occupation must be evaluated not by itself but by what can result from it in terms of raising the level of work done. The experience acquired in work therefore will be properly recognized under this wage policy.

Question: This decree does not apply to foreign citizens who work in the country. However, we know of cases where foreign workers are incompetent and their technical capacity was not in keeping with their resumes and their salaries. Does not this experience, encountered in some enterprises and even in the government, demonstrate the need for establishing principles of professional and technical evaluation also for foreign workers to be hired in the future?

Minister Rui Baltasar: The problem raised here is a real problem but it is up to each sector that hires foreign workers to make sure that those workers have the necessary qualifications corresponding to the salary level they are going to be offered. Let us recall however that although there may be situations of this kind, there are also cases of many foreign workers who, with a high internationalist spirit of cooperation, contribute to the country's development effort in return for wages which are sometimes symbolic or lower than those they could get in other countries with degrees of development or with resources much greater than those of Mozambique.

It is therefore desirable that probation periods be instituted in hiring foreign workers so as to permit the evaluation of their real capacity.

Question: On the other hand--and this is a question which many people have raised--when a foreign worker does the same job as a domestic worker but draws a much higher wage, does that not challenge the fundamental principle of "to each according to his work?"

Minister Rui Baltasar: The conditions involved in the hiring of foreign personnel vary and the same is true of the service rendered by our own workers. In hiring foreign workers, we are facing a situation of necessity, a temporary situation, involving negotiations. This is totally different from the situation regarding our own Mozambican workers. Our entire effort must be aimed at making sure that the fundamental activities of foreign workers will be channeled toward the training of Mozambican workers, thus, in the shortest time possible, reducing the need for that cooperation, above all in areas where this does not require a high level of specialization.

Situations of this kind therefore tend to disappear as the country's cadre training effort begins to yield its fruits.

DOS SANTOS DEFINES CENSUS AS 'CLASS STRUGGLE'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Sep 80 pp 1,4

[Report on speech by Marcelino dos Santos, Central Committee secretary for economic policy, at the closing session of the Fifth Meeting of the Census Coordinating Council, on 12 September 1980; place not given]

[Text] "As we close this council meeting today, we can say that we have also waged and won this class struggle." So said Marcelino dos Santos at yesterday's closing session of the Fifth Meeting of the Census Coordinating Council.

At that meeting, the first to be held by the top body in charge of the census since the population count, all the work done so far in connection with the RGP [General Census of the Population] was analyzed. The analysis was made through reports submitted by the provincial councils. There was full discussion of the reports. Yesterday the coordinating council evaluated the report on the general census of the population that will be presented to the top leadership of the party and state.

The meeting also included an analysis of how to proceed with the current phase (that of processing the data), specifically as regards the nomenclature to be used on the maps. It was also decided to set up a committee to analyze the experience with the census. That committee consists of representatives of the party, the ODM's (expansion unknown), and the state apparatus.

Marcelino dos Santos, secretary for economic policy of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, began his closing speech by saying that this council meeting included a thorough analysis of the high political significance of the commitment and aware participation by all the people in this census. The people engaged untiringly in very important actions to insure the success of this grandiose task.

Marcelino dos Santos said, "We have completed the census, so we can say that we know how many of us there are. But above all, we are in a better position to know our reality and our capacities." He then said that the completion of this task 5 years after independence was possible only because

we have already taken decisive steps in the organization of Mozambican society.

The high leader in the party then discussed the phase now in progress, saying that success in this phase is what will make it possible to utilize conclusively the efforts put forth by the people in this RGP.

In concluding the session, and after saluting all those directly or indirectly involved in the census, Marcelino dos Santos made very special mention of Erwin Triebkorn, an internationalist from the GDR who is in our country, in recognition of the unique support he has given to the general census of the population.

"Triebkorn did not come to Mozambique to apply the experience of the GDR; he came with his country's wealth of experience to acquaint himself with our reality and contribute to its transformation. That is why we can say that he is an example of a true revolutionary and internationalist," said Marcelino dos Santos.

After the meeting, the chairman of the Census Coordinating Council gave an evening reception for all the council members taking part in the fifth meeting.

As an expression of the feeling of all the council members, the secretary for economic policy of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee was presented with a sculpture, the work of a Mozambican artist.

11798
CSO: 4401

IRREGULARITIES, ABUSES DETECTED IN YOUTH ORGANIZATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Accused of negligence, incompetence, and the encouragement of sexual and material corruption among young people, the provincial secretary of the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] in Gaza was relieved of his duties several days ago. It was also decided, because of other irregularities, to dissolve that provincial secretariat.

The decisions were reached during a meeting by the OJM structures in that province following an investigation into the situation in that ODM [expansion unknown] by a team from the National Secretariat of the Mozambique Youth Organization. The investigation began last 20 August.

Because of the general ineffectiveness and total disorganization of OJM structures in the province, it was also decided at the meeting to dissolve the district coordinating councils in Chibuto, Gaza, and Macia and to dismiss the organization's district secretariat in the Chibuto District.

During the same meeting, which was presided over by the head of the party's Department of Organization in Gaza Province, it was decided to form a team of experts to investigate the financial situation of the OJM Provincial Secretariat and the Chai Restaurant. That decision was made as a result of the finding that the OJM's assets had been improperly used by the now-extinct provincial secretariat and particularly by the former OJM secretary himself.

New OJM Provincial Secretary Named

Following a thorough and exhaustive analysis of the OJM's activity, which in Gaza Province was characterized by the paralysis and apathy of all structures at the various levels, the team from the national secretariat that was investigating the situation in the Gaza organization decided to name Guilherme Muzima, member of the OJM Provincial Secretariat and head of the Voluntary Brigade in Maputo Province, as secretary of the ODM in question.

In addition, two members were appointed to support the setting up of the new provincial secretariat and the organization of OJM district structures in

Gaza Province. They will work in parallel with the new provincial secretariat.

In view of the disorganization that characterized the district conferences in Chibuto, Gaza, and Macia, it was decided at the meeting to hold those conferences again by this coming 15 October. This will require preliminary organizational work with the rank-and-file structures.

Situation Discovered in OJM Structures

The final communique read at the close of the meeting at which the above measures were adopted emphasized that in general, the structures of that ODM were ineffective. The reason for the situation was the lack of specific directives concerning the work to be done by the structures at all levels.

Concerning the former provincial secretary, the document charges that in addition to encouraging material and sexual corruption, he was negligent by not concerning himself with the correct operation of the rank-and-file structures. He made improper use of the organization's assets and fostered departmentalism, working without close ties with other party and government structures in that province.

The situation--made worse by the fact that many workers at the OJM Provincial Headquarters in Gaza had not been paid since 1978 and that this fact was not given proper attention by the former provincial secretary--was not only the reason for the dissolution of the provincial secretariat in question but also drew attention to the need for an investigation into that organization's financial situation.

The document presented at the conclusion of the meeting approved two motions, one in support of the party and government decision concerning the help to be given to drought victims in the country's various provinces, and the other concerning the restoration of the war zones. And it emphasized that "the young people, aware of their duty in the country's restoration, affirm once again their commitment to the many tasks to be carried out in this decade: the decade of victory over underdevelopment."

11798

CSO: 4401

READER COMPLAINS OF PRACTICES IN PRIVATELY OWNED BAKERIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 80, pp 2, 7

[Excerpts] I want to thank the editors of this newspaper for the publication of my contribution in which I try to criticize certain situations which I think, if I am not mistaken, constitute a case where the working class is being shoved aside by some new owners of establishments transferred by the government.

In compliance with the guidelines established by His Excellency the Chairman of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Ministry of Domestic Trade is proceeding to the sale--or transfer--of commercial and industrial establishments. So far, so good. Problems begin in another phase--the phase when these establishments are taken over and when they start operating.

In some bakeries in Maputo, bread-baking is being improved regarding the quality of the bread that is being baked in those bakeries and this is due to the start of operation, at the end of January of this year, of the Cadre Training Center--Baking School--in this province, in the town of Benfica; this greatly contributed to the improvement of quality, the standardization of work methods, and the elimination of the most crying instances of breach of discipline. Since the center was opened, six courses have been given and a total of 381 workers have been trained. It should be emphasized that workers who were trained belong to the bakeries which are under government control.

However, as a result of the transfer of these bakeries to the new owners, some did not take into account the special skills which the workers in their establishments had been trained in at the above-mentioned center; as a result, they discharged them and instead hired others whom the owner (boss) would rather have.

Many of them (the bosses) talked rather arrogantly to their workers, saying that, if they objected to any order given them, they would send them away because there are many people in Xipamanine who are looking for work.

We must take into account the fact that many of these workers were and are heroes of labor since some of them contributed tremendously to keeping the respected bakeries going in spite of the flight of their former owners who in many cases left them completely paralyzed.

Another question involves shifts.

I recall that during the celebration of 1 May last year, if I am not mistaken, His Excellency the President of the Republic issued guidelines for the bread-baking sector so that each bakery would institute a night shift in order to make it possible to turn out a larger number of loaves of bread so as to minimize the supply problem.

Three work shifts were instituted in all bakeries under government control and each shift consisted of 8 hours of work; the bakery thus was kept going 24 hours a day from that moment on. But as a result of the transfer of these bakeries to the new owners, some have a tendency to eliminate or they have already eliminated the third shift and they have switched or will switch to only two shifts and, quite logically, some workers will have to be discharged or have already "been turned out into the streets."

Are the new owners really concerned with our party's and government's pre-occupations?

Finally, I would only like to ask those who read this critical letter to let me know whether I am wrong because it is quite natural that I might not see the situation in the proper light and perhaps there are justified motives for this situation. But if there are no such motives, then I greatly regret the fact that so much government money was wasted on training cadres who now cannot be useful to the nation and to the people because the new bosses put them out into the street.--Manhique.

3098

CFM: 4401

WHEAT SHIPMENT WILL ENSURE SUPPLY OF BREAD

Arrival in Beira

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] According to information obtained by our newspaper, 1,000 tons of wheat were unloaded yesterday afternoon in the port of Beira from the ship "Nedlloyd Albany." The unloading started yesterday. Yesterday morning the MOBEIRA started receiving the wheat for milling and it is expected that the flour of this cereal will be distributed soon to the bread industry of the city of Beira.

This wheat is a shipment from Australia given to our country by the Swiss Government. A reliable source told us that between the 23d and the 26th of this month another ship is to arrive in Beira carrying 7,200 tons of this cereal.

On the other hand, we have learned that until the end of this year, including the two shipments mentioned above, close to 18,000 tons of wheat will arrive in the port of Beira. This amount will be sufficient to supply the local market for a period of 6 months. "We believe that there will be no more problems with the supply of wheat in the near future," we were told.

The arrival of the 1,000 tons of Australian wheat will allow the resumption of activities of the local bread industry. As a matter of fact for the past month the bakeries of the city of Beira have been closed, and the people of Beira have not eaten bread.

Carapau Fish for Beira

In the meantime, the ship "Fritz Reuter" of the GDR was unloading a shipment of 1,000 tons of carapau fish imported by Pescom International for domestic supply. According to our information, this carapau, as well as the two previous shipments, was caught in the waters of Namibia.

Still No Bread

Beira NOTICIA, DA BEIRA in Portuguese 14 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] In spite of the recent arrival in the city of Beira, in Sofala, of hundreds of tons of wheat, the bread industry still has not been able to resume operations. According to our information, this is due to the fact that the machines of MOBEIRA were not in operation which meant that it was necessary to wash and lubricate them before starting normal operations.

After this work was done, the MOBEIRA began grinding the wheat the day before yesterday but was not able to distribute the flour that was ready because the quantity is still very small and does not cover the requests from the bakeries. The MOBEIRA has not as yet accounted for the entire amount of the wheat which was unloaded in the port of Beira days ago and it is expected that this will be concluded shortly.

Information gathered by our newspaper also states that the bakeries of this city, whose activities were at a standstill for some time due to lack of wheat, are prepared to resume the manufacture of bread as soon as they receive the wheat flour from MOBEIRA. In the meantime, it is expected that the distribution of the flour and later the appearance of bread in the city will begin next week.

11634

(50: 4401)

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN PHARMACEUTICAL DONATION--An aircraft carrying 10.5 tons of miscellaneous items, including medications and food products, intended to support the population segments hit by the drought which has developed in some of the country's provinces, arrived yesterday at Maputo, coming from the People's Republic of Hungary. The above-indicated articles were handed over by the ambassador of the RPH [People's Republic of Hungary] in Mozambique, Gabor Suto, who at the time announced that other items would shortly arrive in Mozambique. The donation was received by Antonio Sumbane, director, Department of Prevention and Fight Against Natural Calamities, representing Mozambique. The next shipment will arrive in Mozambique at the end of this month by boat; it is made up of clothing articles, medications, field tents, detergents, and soap totaling 40 tons; this entire shipment is likewise intended for the drought victims. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Sep 80 p 1] 5058

MACHEL GREETINGS TO GDR--Flying over the territory of the GDR, President Samora Machel addressed a message of greeting to the people of the GDR--through Erich Honecker, secretary-general of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany]--whose complete text we hereby reproduce: "On leaving the territory of your beautiful socialist country, I wish to express our profound gratitude for the warm and brotherly reception and hospitality given us, to me and my delegation, through you, by the people of the GDR, by your vanguard party, the SED, and by your government. We experienced moments of high exaltation, of comradeship and brotherhood which make the reasons for our friendship and solidarity even more profound and which characterize our socialist family. The spirit of comradeship in which our conversations took place, their highly positive results, constitute an incentive and give us the certainty as to their materialization, along with the development of socialism, peace, security, and progress of peoples. I ask you to transmit to your people, party, and government, that we give our very hearts to the GDR, its workers, its peasants, its youth, and its pioneers. Respectfully Yours." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Sep 80 p 1] 5058

INDIAN BANKING DELEGATION--A banking delegation from India, headed by the Vice Governor of the State Bank of that country, Mr. Kanakrishna, has been in Maputo since Wednesday; the delegation also includes members of the

Industrial Development Bank of India. Conversations were started yesterday afternoon between this delegation and a Mozambican delegation headed by Prakash Ratilal, vice-minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique, with a view to the development of bilateral cooperation between the two banks and the creation of conditions for the increase of economic and commercial relations between Mozambique and India. During its stay in the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Indian delegation will visit some production units in the country's capital. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Sep 80 p1] 5058

DOS SANTOS TO GDR--Erich Honecker Appeals for Peace and Security in Opening the UIP [Inter-Parliamentary Union] Meeting. Marcelino dos Santos, secretary, Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, member, Permanent Political Committee, Central Committee, FRELIMO Party, yesterday met in Berlin with Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR National Assembly. Marcelino dos Santos is currently in Berlin, heading a Mozambican delegation which is attending the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (UIP) which began yesterday under the chairmanship of Erich Honecker, chief of state of the GDR. After the start of the debate phase, Herbert Fechner, head of the inter-parliamentary group of the GDR, was elected conference chairman; he welcomed the new members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, that is, Iraq and Somalia. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 80 p 1] 5058

HOG-RAISING REINTRODUCTION--In an effort to revive hog raising in the country's central zone, where hog raising was devastated by epizootic outbreaks (animal epidemics), 70 breeding animals were yesterday shipped to the province of Sofala as part of the Agriculture Ministry's livestock development projects. This number of animals, supplied by the Government Hog and Butcher Shop Enterprise, with headquarters in Maputo, consists of 30 sows and 20 sires, to be distributed over private and family enterprise sectors in the provinces of Sofala and Manica. The reintroduction of hogs into the country's central part, particularly in the province of Sofala, where 2 years ago African swine fever claimed a considerable number of victims among the hog population, is a part of the government's plans in this country to make every population center self-sufficient in the production of animal meat with a high protein content and a short biological cycle. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 80 p 1] 5058

YUGOSLAV DONATION--In an effort to support the victims of the drought which has hit vast areas in the country, the Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia, through its embassy in Maputo, decided to offer various donations worth more than 187,000.00 MT. This offer came in response to an appeal issued by the country to the international community. Yugoslavia's Red Cross furthermore decided to send to the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] an ambulance with complete equipment for dental care and crates containing medications. The arrival of this order is expected by the end of September and will also be used to help drought victims. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 80 p 1] 5058

INCREASE OF DISSENT ACTIVITY--Durban--The Mocimboa Resistance Movement (MRM) struck again in several areas of Mocimboa last week against the forces of the Machel government. In clandestine broadcasts monitored by radio hams in Durban at the weekend, the MRM claimed to have sabotaged several railway lines on the Zimbabwe border. The broadcasts also claimed that a detachment of Frelimo soldiers had been surrounded and ambushed in the Namapulo area and at least seven had been shot dead. According to local radio hams, the broadcasts came from within the borders of Mocimboa, but they said it was difficult to pinpoint the exact location. Last week the MRM also claimed successes near the Zimbabwe border. In several earlier broadcasts monitored in Durban the organisation claimed to have derailed several Mocimboa trains. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 80 p 9]

CUBAN MUSICIANS VISIT--The light music group "Cuba-95" which is traveling in our country, yesterday gave a brilliant performance in its first appearance in the city of Beira. The performance took place at the three February movie theater in this city and was received with uninterrupted applause by the party and government officials of Sofala, and the public who attended the performance to hear that Cuban light music group. The "Cuba-95" group, made up of 10 professional musicians with perfect coordination among themselves and which has already achieved quite high quality, is introducing Cuban music to our country. This is the first time that the group has traveled abroad. In June they were in Angola, where they had notable success, especially in their performance in Luanda attended by 25,000 persons. In the first decade of the Cuban revolution there was a great deal of foreign musical influence, especially that of North America. Therefore, a revolution was started in music to free it from foreign influence. [Excerpts] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 9 Sep 80 p 3] 11634

CAS RELEASE DOCUMENT ABOLISHED--The document usually known as the "blue paper" will be abolished as of 1 October, according to an announcement by the Minister of Finance published in the last issue of BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA. The announcement states that the presentation of that document by nationals and foreign citizens who want to leave the People's Republic of Mozambique will no longer be required. Finance Minister Rui Baltazar believes that the slow and bureaucratic procedure of having the "blue paper" guarantee that the state is not deprived of the receipt of its revenues has been largely overcome. The various sectors of the state, according to the minister, are the ones that have to take care of it, increasing the efficiency of their collection services to prevent individuals who travel from leaving debts behind. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 9 Sep 80 p 1] 11634

CNIB 1481

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SECURITY FORCES KILL 48 SWAPO--Forty-eight SWAPO terrorists were shot dead by the security forces of South West Africa and South Africa in the operational area over the past 10 days. This brings the number of terrorists killed this month to 164. The officer commanding the South West Africa Territory Force, Major General Lloyd, said (?contact) was still being made with smaller groups of terrorists. Considerable quantities of arms, ammunition and equipment had also been seized. [Text] [LD251308 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 25 Sep 80]

SWAPO SEPTEMBER CASUALTY FIGURES--The second in command of the South West Africa Territory Force, Brigadier Bosman, says a total of 170 terrorists were killed by the security forces in the operational area of South West Africa last month. Speaking in Windhoek, he said this is the largest number of terrorists to have been killed in one month. In the same period only one member of the security forces was killed when he was the victim of a landmine explosion. Brigadier Bosman attributed the success of the security forces to comprehensive information received from the local inhabitants on the movements of SWAPO terrorists and to what he called the aggressive and effective action of the security forces. The number of terrorists killed since the beginning of the year now stood at 1,217 compared with the death of 68 members of the security forces, whose losses in accidents during combat were included in the figure. [Text] [LD012106 Johannesburg International Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Oct 80]

CSd: 642D

CHINESE CONSTRUCTION DAM OPENED ON 1 SEPTEMBER

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French 8 Sep 80 pp 12, 13

[Article by Kailou Youssouf: "Nigero-Chinese Cooperation--Tera: Thirst Conquered"]

[Excerpts] Ten million cubic of dammed water; 1,157 long; five wide and seven high; a 10.5 square km reservoir of water at maximum flood stage level: this is Tera's storage basin which was inaugurated on 1 September last in the presence of the minister of rural development, the acting minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mounkaila Harouna, and the minister of hydraulics. The dam cost 1,200,000,000 F CFA.

Nigero-Chinese cooperation is doing very well. It took only 1 and 1/2 years for 60 Chinese engineers and technicians, a few Nigerien technicians and 270 unskilled laborers to construct the Tera reservoir dam, in spite of the burning sun and the hot and dry winds. The operation which had begun officially on 2 November 1978, was completed on 30 May 1980.

Today a dam has risen on the middle flow of the Dargol tributary, west of the city of Tera. The appearance of the region has changed. A large artificial lake stretches out as far as the eye can see. The present dam contains more than 10 million cubic meters of water. The total capacity of the dam amounts to 21 million cubic meters. The volume of the water flow--regularized capacity--reaches 7.7 million cubic meters.

At the end of the dry season, that is during the month of June, the water level will fall to more than one million cubic feet, taking into account evaporation, infiltration and consumption of water.

Beginning on 18 June the Chinese closed the flood-gates in order to contain the water. Seventy-five days of operation proved that the quality of the work was in total conformity with the requirements of the project. Now that the dam has become a reality it is only necessary to envisage its maintenance in order to prevent it from becoming choked with sand.

In order to achieve this, the first waters of each flood season will be carefully secured starting with the flood-gates. This measure will allow the bottom of the lake to be cleaned and will prevent alluvium or any other debris to be deposited at the bottom of the flood-gates.

As mentioned by the minister for rural development in his inaugural address, the Tera dam will lead to a change in the life of Tera's population. In this arid region, where digging for a well has become almost impossible, the construction of the Tera dam-reservoir is more than beneficent. Waiting around patiently some three functional cement wells, on a total of 19, digging stumps here and there with great difficulty in the bed of the Dargol, going unwashed for 3 or 4 days, the high cost of water, all this is only a sad memory for Tera's inhabitants.

Almost 10,000 people and 50,000 animals will find water permanently whatever the season. The animals, the number of which will increase considerably during the season--animals belonging to the neighboring areas will probably also use the water reservoir--will immediately be able to drink in the water reservoir.

As for Tera's population, it will have to wait for the installation of the water-treatment works before drinking the water without any risk. Up to then the reservoir waters will be used for the manufacture of bricks and the construction of houses, especially at this stage when the site of Tera is growing rapidly due to the development of building land in this city.

However, steps have already been taken to make drinking-water available to the Tera inhabitants. The city has been equipped with six pumps. These pumps are included in the framework of sinking 130 wells which will be established in the Say and Tera districts. At a depth of 45 to 60 meters, these wells will yield one cubic meter per hour. Daily consumption per inhabitant is estimated to be between 20 and 30 liters daily. In Tera the problem of water does not exist any longer. In Sirfikoira to make one kick on the shuttle will be sufficient to fill a pail with clear and drinking water.

The inaugural ceremonies will remain impressed deeply in the hearts of Tera's inhabitants: in the heart of the Chinese and Nigerian technicians. The Tera dam is an example of the friendship which exists between the People's Republic of China and our country. It is the fruit of the cooperation between our two countries. As stated by the minister of rural development, it is one of the most important links in the chain of the accomplishments carried out in Niger due to the financial and technical assistance of the People's Republic of China. Because of this excellent cooperation between China and our country, geographers will be able to add an artificial lake on Niger's map.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

REGULATIONS ON FOREIGN INVESTMENTS PUBLISHED

Sao Tome DIARIO DA REPUBLICA in Portuguese 5 Aug 80 pp 264-267

[Text of Decree-Law No 30-80]

[Text] It having become necessary to resort to foreign capital, equipment and technology to achieve the objectives of development, and bearing in mind the country's low technical capacity and shortage of financial resources;

In order to provide enterprises with foreign capital to insure that national interests are met;

Recognizing the need to permit foreign investment;

In these terms,

By the authority conferred in Line S, Article 32, of the constitution, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe decrees and promulgates the following law.

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 1. The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe permits foreign investment in Sao Tome and Principe by entities of recognized competence and technical and financial capacity, based on mutual advantage and consistent with the interests of the country's economic and social development.

Article 2. Future foreign investments in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe will be subject to the present law and, in matters not specifically regulated therein, to the general legislation in force in the country.

Article 3.1. For the purposes of the present law, foreign investments are considered to be:

a) The introduction and use in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe of foreign capital, equipment or technology for the creation of new companies and branches of existing companies, or the constitution of partnership associations.

6) Investments of national currency from funds that may be transferred abroad under terms of the legislation in force.

2. Foreign investments, in any form, will always be evaluated in currency to be agreed upon.

Article 4. Foreign investors may be individuals or groups, private or public entities, as well as international entities, as long as they fulfill the legal requirements.

Article 5. Foreign investment is prohibited in the following areas:

- a) Defense;
- b) Financial credit institutions;
- c) Insurance;
- d) Foreign trade;
- e) Public services, namely, education and culture, health, sanitation and postal service, as well as public water and electric power supply;
- f) Telecommunications;
- g) Printing and publishing;
- h) News media.

Article 6. The acquisition or absorption of partners in already established companies or their establishments is not considered foreign investment, except when this acquisition or absorption includes programs for reconstruction and technical improvements resulting in a significant growth in the quantity or quality of the products and reduced production costs.

Chapter II

Forms of Foreign Investment

Article 7. Foreign investment in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe may be used to form:

- a) Mixed companies;
- b) Partnership associations;
- c) Private enterprises.

Section I

Mixed Companies

Article 8.1. A mixed enterprise is created when the investor associates with a Sao Tomian economic unit, constituting a common fund with a legal persona, in the form of a corporation, or by shares.

2. Stock certificates will always be registered and deposited in the competent institution.

Article 9.1. The contribution of the Sao Tomian partner in mixed enterprises shall be at least 51 percent of the capital, and shall include land, installations, machines and tools existing on Sao Tomian territory, as well as expenditures made in national currency.

2. Where they are of recognized importance to the development of the country, the Council of Ministers may authorize the constitution of mixed companies in which the Sao Tomian contribution is less than 50 percent.

3. The Sao Tomian contribution will always be evaluated in the currency agreed upon and specified in the contract.

Section II

Partnership Associations

Article 10.1. Foreign entities may be authorized to import capital, equipment and technology to form associations with Sao Tomian state economic units. Such associations will not be legal corporations.

2. The earnings from the activity undertaken will be divided between the parties under the terms agreed to in the contract.

3. The nature, composition and function of the association, as well as the rights and duties of the associates, shall be established in the respective contract.

Section III

Private Enterprises

Article 11.1. The importation of capital, equipment and technology may be authorized for the constitution of private enterprises if the latter contribute to the economic and social development of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

2. Recourse to foreign investment for the constitution of private enterprises will be authorized only:

- a) When the enterprise produces goods for export;
- b) When it contributes to reducing imports;
- c) When it contributes effectively in augmenting the national income.

Chapter III

Guarantees

Article 12. Foreign entities investing in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe receive the following guarantees under the present law:

- a) Transfer abroad of annual profits, as stipulated in the specific contracts.
- b) Recourse to domestic credit to finance current operations.

In the event that the national economy dictates nationalization the foreign party has the right to an indemnization agreed to among the parties. Payment will be made in the currency invested or agreed upon, within 12 months of the date of nationalization. This indemnity shall never be less than the difference between the value invested plus the interest prevailing on the international market and the portion of this value already reimbursed. Interest will be computed from the time the investment was made to the date of payment of the indemnity agreed upon.

Article 13.1. In special cases, foreign investments will be granted:

- a) Exemption from or reduction of the tax on earnings during the first years of activity, taking into account the importance of the investment to the nation's economic development.
- b) Exemption or reduction, one or more times, of customs duties on the importation of equipment, accessories or spare parts, as well as raw materials or other materials not available in the country.
- c) Exemption or reduction, one or more times, of export duties, the value of the unpaid duties to accrue to the producer.

2. The exemptions or reductions to which this article refers will be granted in each case by the Ministry of Planning on approval of the minister.

Article 14.1. Recourse to foreign credit will be permitted only if authorized by the Ministry of Planning, at the proposal of the minister responsible [for the sector].

3. Transfer of the sums necessary to meet interest payments on loans contracted abroad will be authorized under the terms of the preceding number.

Article 15. Capital invested by the foreign party will be repaid with the income from the activity in which the capital is invested.

Chapter IV

Obligations

Article 16. Foreign entities investing in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe under the present law are obligated to observe the laws and regulations in force as well as their contractual commitments, and to submit to the control of the Sao Tomian authorities, providing the latter with all the necessary information.

Article 17.1. Companies covered by the present law are subject to payment of a single earnings tax, the rate to be set by the Fiscal Law.

2. For purposes of the preceding provision, the rate shall be specified in the contract, taking into account:

- a) The importance of the investment to the nation's economic development;
- b) The volume of production for export;
- c) The size [of] the investment required;
- d) The level of technology demanded;
- e) The length of time foreseen to recover the invested capital;
- f) The program for training Sao Tomian cadres.

Article 18.1. Companies created under the present law shall:

- a) Establish reserve funds, as provided in the regulations in force;
- b) Apply part of the profits to the establishment of a social fund;
- c) Use an accounting system approved by the Ministry of Planning;
- d) Draft annual programs in accordance with the instruction of the competent organs, so as to insure regular growth in production and productivity;
- e) Conduct their activity in a way that does not disrupt other activities or disturb the general public, and adopt special safety measures against environmental pollution and for the protection of nature;
- f) Organize their activity so as to insure the health, protection and security of the workers against occupational illnesses and work accidents.

2. Irrespective of other obligations established in their respective contracts, participant associations are subject to the stipulations of lines d), e) and f) of the preceding number.

Article 20.1. The investment request should receive a reply within 180 days after its submission.

2. On receipt of this reply, the investor should initiate execution of the investment within the period assigned to him.

Chapter VI

Contracts, Approval and Registration

Article 21.1. Application of the foreign investment shall be the object of a contract between the Sao Tomian party and the foreign entity. The contract shall regulate the specific conditions of the investment, on joint approval of the minister of planning and the minister for the respective sector.

2. The contract to which the preceding number refers shall, on pain of nullification, be subject to the decision of the Council of Ministers, as referred to in Article 22. The contract shall specifically include:

- a) Term of the contract and conditions of extension;
- b) Investment plan and respective technical report;
- c) Plan for the use of national goods and services;
- d) Method of determination and distribution of earnings;
- e) Plan for recruitment and training of Sao Tomian employees;
- f) Method of resolution of disputes.

Article 21.2. Enterprises constituted under the terms of the present law shall have a statute, which shall be an integral part of the contract and shall specifically include:

- a) Identification of the parties;
- b) Location of the company and its headquarters;
- c) Object purposes;
- d) Capitalization;
- e) Assets and liability;
- f) Constitution, representatives and function of its organs;
- g) Reserve fund.

(b) --- (c) (and)

(c) Utilization of contributions;

(d) Provisions for dissolution and liquidation;

(e) Other items judged to be useful.

Article 26.1. Companies constituted under the terms of the present law must be registered with the Ministry of Planning, and must maintain an open account in the National Bank of Sao Tome and Principe, where their funds shall be deposited.

2. In addition to registering with the Ministry of Planning, the company must comply with prior legislation with respect to commercial registration and with all other regulations not superseded by the present law.

Chapter III

Workers

Article 27.1. Companies constituted under the terms of the present law shall employ Sao Tomian workers, guaranteeing the necessary technical-professional training.

2. If there are not enough qualified Sao Tomian workers, the company may hire foreign workers, on authorization of the responsible minister.

Article 28.1. Foreign workers hired under the terms of the preceding number will be subject to legislation applicable to foreign workers in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and are not subject to the wage tables established for Sao Tomian workers.

2. Foreign workers employed in these companies, as described in Article 7, are not subject to the Social Security Law.

Article 29. Sao Tomian workers employed in companies constituted under the terms of the present law shall be subject to labor legislation in force in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Article 30. Labor disputes that arise in companies constituted under the terms of the present law shall be resolved according to legislation in force in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Chapter IV

Resolution of Disputes

Article 31. The means for resolution of disputes that arise between the Sao Tomian party and the entity investing in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, under the terms of the present law, shall be specified in the respective contract and in accordance with Sao Tomian law.

Chapter 14

Dissolution and Liquidation

Article 42. Companies constituted under the present law, upon dissolution under the terms of the respective statute, shall be liquidated as stipulated in the contract.

Chapter 15

Final Provisions

Article 43. The Council of Ministers may nullify contracts signed under the terms of the present law, for serious violation of contractual or statutory clauses by the foreign entity, irrespective of other applicable penalties.

Article 44. With respect to companies formed under the terms of the present law, the parties may surrender contractual positions, in all or in part, only when authorized by the minister of planning and the minister responsible for the sector. The San Tomian party will always have the right to preference.

Article 45. On conclusion of the period of activity guaranteed in the contract, taking into account national interests and the results of the enterprise, a determination shall be made:

a) To extend the period of activity, with or without alteration of the conditions of the contract;

b) To terminate the contract, all properties consequently reverting to the state.

Article 46. Concessions to foreign investors under the terms of the present law are guaranteed without prejudice to other guarantees contained in accords signed between the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and other states and international organizations.

Article 47. Within 90 days after publication of the present law, existing companies in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, formed with foreign resources and investments, must register according to the terms of article 46.1. of the present decree-law.

2. The Council of Ministers shall determine, by decree, the regulations to which companies registered under the terms of the preceding number shall be subject.

Article 48. Questions arising in the interpretation and application of the present law shall be resolved by dispatch of the minister of planning.

Article 49. All legislation contrary to the provisions of the present Decree Law is hereby revoked.

PRO-BOTHA PAPER 'BEELD' NOW LARGEST TRANSVAAL PAPER

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 24 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is assured of solid backing from the country's major Afrikaans newspapers now that the Cape-based Nasionale Pers group has taken the major share of the Afrikaans morning newspaper market in the Transvaal.

Nasionale Pers has pulled off a major coup with its new Transvaal newspaper Beeld outstripping the Transvaler — the Transvaal National Party organ and the main newspaper in the Perskor stable.

The success of the Nasionale Pers invasion of the Transvaal has received less attention than it deserved in the current row over false circulation figures for three newspapers from the rival Perskor group.

Revised circulation figures for the Transvaler show that it is selling nearly 13 000 copies a day fewer than Beeld, first published six years ago in a major challenge to Perskor in the Transvaal.

Mr Botha was a director of Nasionale Pers before he ended all cabinet directorships in newspaper companies. Beeld

and its newspapers, the Burger in Cape Town, the Oosertig in Port Elizabeth and Volksblad in Bloemfontein, have given total support to Mr Botha's initiatives and reflect his thinking.

The Transvaler backed Dr Connie Mulder — then a Perskor director — in his bid for the premiership in 1978. It has since supported Mr Botha, but has always had to tread carefully in a conservative province where the National Party is controlled by Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Perskor took over the Citizen and its press after the information scandal. The Citizen and the afternoon newspaper Vaderland were the other two Perskor papers whose circulation figures were shown this week to have been inflated falsely.

● In an editorial yesterday Beeld called for the closure of the Citizen, which it said no longer had a right to exist in view of its troubled past. Beeld said that if people believed that there was room for an English-language newspaper of that type, one should be started anew.

PAYMENTS SURPLUS DECLINES IN SECOND QUARTER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 80 p 15

[Article by Alec Hogg]

[Text]

AFTER a record first quarter, the surplus on the current account of the balance of payments totalled a massive R1 993-million, but it dwindled to a mere R160-million in the second.

At a seasonally adjusted annual rate, this means the second quarter's surplus at R770-million, is almost unbelievably lower than the figure of R7 210-million in the first quarter, and the less than half the average quarterly surplus of R1 518-million during the last three months.

These figures were released in the quarterly bulletin of the Reserve Bank yesterday and imply that an actual deficit on the current account may not be far away.

Church Square attributes the dramatic erosion of the country's surplus to the sharp rise in imports, (especially petroleum products), the appreciation of the rand, a fall in gold output, and a general decline in merchandise exports.

Merchandise imports, for example, rose at a seasonally

adjusted annual rate from R11 830-million in the first quarter to R14 210-million in the second, and were even higher at an adjusted R15 396-million in July.

"The volume of imports, which up to the first quarter of 1980 had responded very little to the general cyclical upturn in economic activity, increased markedly in the second quarter," the bulletin remarks.

Merchandise exports, on the other hand, fell from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of R10 130-million in the first quarter to R9 670-million in the second and the rate of increase in export prices also slowed markedly because of the rand's appreciation against the dollar.

"The smaller surplus on the current account in the second quarter was also accompanied by a sharply reduced net outflow of capital of R547-million that was reflected in both short-term and long-term capital movements," the bank adds.

Short-term capital outflows fell from the first quarter's R1 058-million, to R385-million, while longer term outflows fell from R623-million to R162-million. Government also repaid long-term debts of R85-

million in the second quarter.

Other salient facts in the bulletin are:

- The seasonally adjusted increase in money supply rose from 14 percent in the first quarter to 17 percent in the second (but was still down on the 27 percent of second-half 1979).
- Domestic credit rose by R971-million (seasonally adjusted) in the second quarter compared with a drop of R64-million in the first.
- The excess liquidity ratio of all banking institutions rose from a seasonal low of 1,6 percent at the end-February to 4,3 percent at end-June, and 5,3 at end-July.
- The ratio of unemployment in the economically active Black population fell from 9,2 percent in May, 1979 to 8,8 percent in May, 1980.
- The seasonally adjusted annual rate of increase in the consumer price index rose from 8,6 percent in the first quarter to 13,3 percent in the second.
- Real gross domestic expenditure was 11,5 percent higher in the first half of this year than in the same period last year.

SEBE ANNOUNCES CISKEI TO BECOME INDEPENDENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English. 1 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] King William's Town--The Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, announced in King William's Town yesterday that the Ciskei would soon become independent.

Speaking after discussions with the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, Chief Sebe said his people had agreed unconditionally that the territory should go ahead with independence.

It was a decision of the people and in his view it would not be long before the Ciskei attained independence.

Chief Sebe said the most controversial aspects of Ciskeian independence had been dealt with on Monday in his talks with Dr Koornhof.

Asked whether this meant that issues such as land consolidation and citizenship had been settled, he said the fact that a confederation of states had been accepted in principle cancelled all less important problems, as confederation was the key word.

Chief Sebe also disclosed that after his talks yesterday he and Dr Koornhof had addressed a national meeting of chiefs, headmen and other people representing a cross-section of the Ciskeian population.

Dr Koornhof told them that the joint committee appointed to investigate Ciskeian independence had reached consensus in Pretoria on the main outstanding problems, and the details had already been conveyed to the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha.

In a joint statement the two Ministers said Dr Koornhof's visit was requested by Mr Botha after a delegation of chiefs and headmen had gone to Pretoria on September 25.

"Those discussions centred around the need for the removal of uncertainty on the vital issues affecting the future of the Ciskei.

"The proposals of coordination of services which arose out of the division of control over the police function will shortly be solved.

"The transfer of police stations at Peddie and Alice to the control of the Ciskei police is currently under investigation and ways of achieving this as soon as possible are being considered.

"The Ciskei's requests for a form of constitutional development coupled to the concept of a confederation was discussed and a satisfactory joint approach on how to deal with all of the principal issues contained in the Ciskei's package deal has been mutually agreed upon.

"Details on the agreement will be announced at Zwelitsha by the Chief Minister on October 5. The joint committee, appointed to examine the package deal, will continue to meet to discuss further details," the statement said.

CSO: 4420

MAFEKING INCORPORATION PROVIDES CONCESSIONS TO WHITES

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 20 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

MAFEKING — The historic town of Mafeking was yesterday symbolically handed over to Bophuthatswana by the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha in a colourful ceremony outside the town hall.

The actual legal incorporation of Mafeking into Bophuthatswana took place at midnight last night, when the town reverted to its original Setswana name of "Mafikeng" — meaning "place of stones".

In his address, Mr Botha described the voluntary surrender of Mafeking by South Africa as a "unique event in South African history" and a decision without precedent in world history.

To cheers from a crowd of about 5 000 people, Mr Botha handed over the town's coat of arms to President Lucas Mangope, of Bophuthatswana, to symbolize its change in status.

President Mangope referred to the occasion as "a day of fulfilment" and welcomed the people of the town into Bophuthatswana.

'Vindication of independence'

"There can be no doubt whatsoever that the incorporation of Mafeking represents the most telling vindication to date of my people's brave bid for independence," he said.

The incorporation of Mafeking into Bophuthatswana affects many more whites than the transfer of Umtata to Transkei. Mafeking has 6 000 whites, most of whom are Afrikaans-speaking, against 1 000 for Umtata.

But, as in the case of Umtata, Pretoria negotiated an agreement to make the incorporation as painless as possible for the whites.

Part of this agreement is that Mafeking's segregated schools for whites will remain under

the control of the Cape provincial council and be administered in accordance with the laws of South Africa.

The Victoria Hospital will similarly be run by the Cape provincial council in accordance with South African laws for at least five years.

The original statement released by President Mangope said: "The present civil service will be continued with as little change as possible."

'Foreign service allowance'

It said arrangements would be made for the magistrate's court staff and the town's policemen to continue in service as seconded officials after incorporation.

To encourage South African civil servants to stay on, seconded officials and teachers were offered free housing, free water and light, and a "foreign service" allowance.

Pretoria has given an undertaking to buy the properties of whites who decide to leave but who could not find buyers for on the open market.

Some newspaper reports have claimed that the arrangements for incorporation had proceeded so smoothly that compensation costs were likely to amount only to a fraction of the R15 million which Pretoria feared it might have to spend.

But the local newspaper, "Mafeking Mail", disagreed strongly in a article published in a special incorporation edition and signed by the editor.

"The compensation offer holds good for five years and nobody knows how many will be seeking compensation or what their properties will be worth," the article said.

INCREASES IN SOWETO RENTS, COUNCIL ALLOWANCES DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text]

GREATER Soweto rents are to go up by R4,35c from tomorrow in the second phase of a three-tier hike.

Rents were raised last August 1 and will go up again on January 1, by which time residents will be paying about R30 a month.

At the same time, there is uproar in Soweto over an announcement that the West Rand Board has given members of the Soweto Council liberal allowance increases.

All the members of the Soweto Council are employed except for the chairman, Mr David Thebehali, who has decided to turn his office into a full-time occupation.

The chairmen of the other two greater Soweto councils, Diep-Meadow and Dobsonville, act in a part-time capacity.

Following the recent increases, ordinary members of the Soweto Council will now receive a monthly allowance of R250 which gives them a R100 increase over their allowance of R150.

Mr Thebehali's allowance has been increased from R350 to R750 a month.

He gets an additional R100 as

chairman of the Management Committee.

Soweto's rising cost of living was discussed at various residents' meetings at the weekend and the councillors were attacked for having voted liberal allowance increases for themselves while no pressure was being put on employers to give steep rises to their Soweto workers.

According to Dr Harrison Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, a residents' organisation, there is need for the government to legislate a steep minimum wage level for Soweto residents.

Soweto residents maintain that the present government policy for urban Blacks is that they should be provided with all the essential services in their residential areas, but that they would have to pay for them.

In Soweto, streets are now being tarred, residents are being supplied with telephones at their homes and electricity supplies are now being connected.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES URGED TO ACT ON SQUATTER PROBLEM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 80 p 9

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — Local authorities all over South Africa have been warned by the Government to do more to cure squatter problems.

Mr Pen Kotze, Deputy Minister of Community Development, yesterday told the Cape NP congress in Port Elizabeth that the word had gone out to local authorities that the prevention of squatting was better than the cure.

He said, in reply to a resolution, that the Government should pay serious heed to the squatter problem which is spreading throughout the Cape Province and especially around all metropolitan urban areas that the authorities were aware of the problem.

In the Cape Peninsula alone 14 000 of the 34 000 squatter families have been given proper housing during the past four years, while resettlement plans are under way at various centres. It is

the policy of his department not to remove squatters unless alternative housing is available.

He said that while most municipalities were geared to control the problem some of them waited too long and then ran to the Government for assistance when things got out of control.

Mr Kotze said the Government is going ahead with the appointment of a commission of inquiry, under the chairmanship of Professor Tobie Louw, to investigate large-scale, low-income housing in view of solving the squatter problem.

This investigation will not affect Black national states.

The commission will consider ways in which private concerns can participate with the erection schemes of low-cost housing for employees and others.

In the meantime, local authorities "must continue with the erection and planning of low-cost housing schemes, otherwise a backlog will occur," Mr Kotze said.

FARMER'S ASSOCIATION PROPOSES NEW APPROACH TO OWNERSHIP

Johannesburg FRONTLINE in English Sep 80 p 19

[Article by Graham MacIntosh]

[Text]

TUCKED away on the east side of Transkei at the south-western tip of Natal, East Griqualand is a part of the world which people easily overlook. It is one of those anomalies in South Africa which make it a fun place to live in. Although it has sent its milk, its beef and its mutton to Natal, and its children to school there, and is part of Pietermaritzburg's hinterland, it was until two years ago in the Cape Province.

The beauty of East Griqualand numbs one. Enchanting shadows and colours impart an air of romance and mystery which stirs the stomach. Kokstad and Matatiele form the hubs of the area - the backbone of Kokstad is the farming community, whereas the essence of life in Matatiele is the huge trade carried on with Blacks in Transkei and Lesotho. Because of the area's remoteness and its somewhat uncertain future farm prices are relatively low.

These farmers and their Mount Currie Farmers' Association have now developed a radical new line of thinking which could have wide implications for the farming areas of South Africa which border on homelands and which are affected by consolidation proposals.

The consolidation issue and the possible handing over of East Griqualand to Transkei hangs like the sword of Damocles over the whole area and the messy handling of the buying out of the Ongelukse white farming community has made people aware that the sword has a cutting edge. With P.W. Botha jettisoning the quota system of the 1936 Land

Act, which has dominated rural life ever since, the farmers are in a new ball game. Fresh and hard thinking is the result.

Farmers' associations generally have had the attitude that 'Black land' and 'White land' must be separated and that Blacks may only farm in Black-controlled areas. There has been non-political co-operation by the Agricultural Union with the Government, certainly in Natal, to try to ensure that Black spots are removed, that inefficient subsistence farmers (usually Blacks) get off the more fertile land, and that high rainfall areas be protected from peasant farmers.

The Mount Currie Farmers' Association has taken a radically different stance. It has rejected the concept of consolidation in terms of the 1936 Land Act and it has also rejected the concept of partition whereby White farmers would be cut into Black homelands and be expected to carry on farming under some sort of indemnity. Instead they have decided that it would be in the interests of South African agriculture if the ownership of farm land could be open to all South Africans, provided that they farm according to the Soil Conservation Act. In other words, they are saying that if any South African, regardless of race, has the money or can raise the finance through the Land Bank or otherwise, he should be entitled to purchase a farm on the open market as only Whites, with some exceptions, can do at present.

The condition in regard to the Soil Conservation Act is regarded as essential to prevent farms becoming squatter settlements. This is a temptation which some White farmers have resorted to in the past because it is more lucrative and easier than actually farming the land.

This decision of the Mount Currie Farmers' Association is, by Natal standards, a revolutionary one and although agreed to by the majority it was not unanimous. The principal architect was the Chairman, James Rennie, who is as close as one can become to an East Griqualand patriot and a man who has high respect in the community because of his integrity, his commitment to law and order with justice and his good farming. Although he has publicly supported the Progressive Party for years, James Rennie's consistency and honesty have won him the respect of even those who disagree with him radically on racial matters.

He speaks in the ponderous way of men who know that they cannot make the summer come any faster, nor the winter end any sooner, nor the cows calve down more quickly. But an energy is detectable when he talks of consolidation

in the farm office off the stoep of his rambling home — owner built with farm baked bricks.

He represents those farmers who care deeply and desperately for South Africa and for the land, the people, the fish and agriculture, but while no racist, he does appreciate that peasant farming is not going to feed the exploding population of our sub-continent.

It is from this concern that he and his Executive decided to swim against the tide of thinking that holds sway in almost all the farmers' associations in South Africa. They feel it is a triumph for good sense that they have been able to convince the majority of their members of the futility of racist land consolidation and so make a creative contribution to South Africa's agricultural future. The Provincial Caucus of the New Republic Party has seen fit to follow the lead given by the Mount Currie Farmers' Association, the Progressive Federal Party would have no objections, and now Inkatha's Central Committee wants talks on power sharing in Natal but on the basis of accepting the unity of Natal.

All this would suggest that the farmers of East Griqualand are in the front line of preparing the Whites of Natal, at the very least, for a peaceful transition to power sharing on a non-racial basis. ■

DETAILS OF RICHARDS BAY TERMINAL EXPANSION GIVEN

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 20 Sep 80 p 9

[Excerpt]

THE existing facilities at the Richards Bay coal terminal, presently handling 24m tons a year, will be expanded to handle 44m tons a year by mid-1984, at an estimated cost to completion of R230m.

The Richards Bay Coal Terminal Company (RBCT) says the project consultants are now proceeding with the detailed design of the facilities. It is expected that commissioning of the expanded terminal will begin in mid-1983 and will be capable of its full capacity by mid-1984 — two years earlier than originally planned.

In addition to this work, continued the RBCT statement, the South African Railways administration will upgrade the Richards Bay coal line and introduce new rolling stock with increased carrying capacity.

"Additional harbour facilities, including two additional quays, will also be constructed by the South African Railways. The cost of this will be over and above the R230m to be spent by the RBCT."

Commenting on the Phase 3 expansion, managing director of RBCT, Mr M B Dunn, says:

RBCT, at present the largest and most modern coal exporting terminal in the world, will thus double in size and ensure that the South African coal export industry will continue its efficient and effective port coal handling services for which it is known throughout the world. tons by 1983. Two quays, each 350 m long, form the western boundary of the stockyard and can accommodate two 150 000 dwt bulk carriers.

The ships are loaded at the rate of 6 500 tons an hour and 100 bulk carriers are being loaded at the port annually. At present the harbour is dredged at 19 m but can be deepened to [incomplete sentence as published]

World demand for coal as power station fuel and for steelmaking has led to the transformation of Richards Bay into a new-generation deepwater port linked by a 500 km railway to the Eastern Transvaal and Natal coalfields. The incentive to establish the company came in 1970 when Japanese steelmakers contracted to buy 27m tons of coal from the Transvaal Coal Owners Association. Government and private enterprise co-operated to make the project a reality.

Preparation and construction began in 1972 and by 1976 the RBCT handling facility was commissioned with a designed throughput capacity for 12m tons a year. As a result of the

encouraging prospects for exports it was subsequently decided to expand the facility to handle 30m tons a year and this Phase 2 expansion was commissioned in April 1979.

In 1978 the industry secured permission from the South African Government to increase exports to 44m tons a year.

The terminal and exchange yards cover 106 ha and the coal storage capacity, now in excess of 2m tons, will increase to 4m 23 m to accommodate 250 000 dwt ships.

Some 75 000 tons of coal and anthracite are delivered daily to the terminal. The Transvaal coal comes in 84-truck trains carrying 4 900 tons and the Natal coal arrives in block trains carrying 2 500 tons.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

LOCOMOTIVES SUPPLY--South Africa had sufficient diesel-powered and steam locomotives to see it through any situation, the General Manager of the Railways, Dr Kobus Loubser, said in Port Elizabeth. He was speaking at a ceremony at the electromotive division of General Motors in Markman Township to mark the delivery of the first of 50 diesel-electric shunting locomotives. He said since General Motors entered the South African market for diesel-electric locomotives in 1966, it had won several contracts against stiff competition. This competition had proved to the benefit of South Africa because it ensured lower costs and faster delivery. He said the Railways was fortunate in having a team of top class engineers with a balanced outlook. In addition to the 50 shunting locomotives, the plant is also busy with 100 mainline locomotives and the value of the outstanding contract is more than R70-million. The locomotives have a local content of 40 percent by value and 70 percent by mass. Eastern Province Herald, August 26 [Text] Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 5 Sep 80 p 13]

DURBAN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY--Durban--The Durban City Council has opened all positions above the level of labourer and semi-skilled worker to all regardless of race or sex, and all appointees will enjoy full parity of pay and conditions. Durban's Mayoress, Mrs Sybil Hotz made this announcement in an address to the 12th annual conference of the Garment Workers' Union yesterday. The council has started negotiations to iron out difficulties in the way of achieving complete equality of conditions of service and opportunity for all persons with the necessary qualifications, she said. [Excerpt] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 20 Sep 80 p 2]

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